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INSURANCE
Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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VOL. XXIII NO. 11 BOMBAY: MONDAY, JANUARY 14, 1935 SIXTEEN PAGES

Ahmedabad Labour Dispute Settled At Last!

Mahatma's Magic Mediation Does It!

THORNY PROBLEMS SOLVED

Terms To Be Released After Arbitrators' Confirmation At Ahmedabad

NEW DELHI, Jan. 13.

An agreement has been concluded through the good offices of Gandhiji between the representatives of the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association and the Labour Union.

The terms of the agreement will not be released for publication until they have been submitted to the arbitrators in Ahmedabad for confirmation.

ALL DISPUTES SETTLED.

It is understood that the settlement embraces all pending disputes, including those relating to the reduction of hours and of wages and the question of rationalisation of the industry.

Representatives of the Millowners' Association and the Labour Union are leaving for Ahmedabad to-night. They are reticent about the terms of the agreement, but seem thoroughly satisfied.

MAHATMA'S MAGIC PRESENCE.

Mr. Karturbhai Lalbhai told an "Associated Press" representative that the discussions, though lengthy, had been most friendly and Gandhiji's presence had been most helpful.

The agreement is expected to be published when the representatives of both sides reach Ahmedabad.—A.P.

MAHADEV DESAI'S HEALTH

NEW DELHI, January 13.

Mahatma Gandhi, who has been inundated with inquiries with regard to the condition of Mr. Mahadev Desai's feet, states that there has been no swelling, and the cut under the toes which prevented him from walking is distinctly healing.—A.P.

IN LINE WITH SISTER COMMUNITIES

Use Of Thoroughfares For Religious Rites

BENARES PROTEST MEETING

BENARES, January 12.

The President, Publicity Sub-Committee of the Benares Mosque Committee, wires:—

A largely attended meeting of the Mussalmans of Benares representative of all shades of opinion held at the Rezia Begum Mosque unanimously passed the following resolutions on January 11.

"This meeting of the Mussalmans of Benares record their profound sense of injury and sorrow at the incidents that resulted from the Administrative actions taken on January 4, at the Jumat-ul-Wida Congregation of the Gyanbafi Mosque and regard them as undue interference in the discharge of one of their most sacred and important religious duties and record their deepest resentment thereat and desire to bring home to the authorities that to offer prayers outside the Gyanbafi Mosque proper on the Northern and North Eastern strips of land on such occasions as Jumat-ul-Wida and Id, wherefrom attempts were made to prevent them on January 4 is a cherished right of the Mussalmans of Benares, which they have enjoyed from time immemorial, without any let or hindrance from any quarter, and of which no one is entitled to deprive them.

They further desire to observe that like all other big and important towns of India the Mussalmans of Benares have always offered their prayers outside the Mosques proper on such special and important occasions when the Mosque proper has been found insufficient to accommodate the assembly.

They also wish to observe that this action of the Mussalmans is entirely in the line with that which their sister communities adopt on similar special occasions in the performance of some of their religious ceremonies and use public thoroughfares, temporarily blocking the traffic while discharging their religious duties.

"They further wish to inform the District authorities that they intend to exercise in future the aforementioned right on such occasions as have been referred to above, in absolute good faith, peacefully and, hope that the District authorities would assist them in all possible ways in the calm and free observance thereof.

"In the opinion of this meeting of the Mussalmans of Benares the District authorities would be well advised if for the superintendence of such function of the Mussalmans they dispute such officers as have a fair knowledge of the rules of the Islamic "Shariat" appertaining to such religious ceremonies as have been referred to above and pay due regard to their religious feelings.

DEPUTATION TO D. M.

"Resolved, therefore, that an advance copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the District Magistrate requesting him to appoint a time for the reception of a deputation consisting of the following gentlemen who are instructed to wait upon him along with these resolutions.

"Resolved, further that the above resolutions be communicated to the Press".

COLOURED REPORTS

"The meeting strongly condemned the action of the correspondents of 'Aj', Benares, and

(Continued on page 7.)

MRS. MOTILAL SLIGHTLY BETTER

Board Of Doctors To Examine Her

BOMBAY, Sunday.

The condition of Mrs. Motilal Nehru is slightly better than what it was on Saturday. There was a slight rise in the temperature in the morning. A Board of Doctors will be examining Mrs. Motilal in the course of the day.

Mrs. Motilal is at present with her son-in-law Mr. Hatheesingh.

Mrs. Pandit her daughter arrived in Bombay this morning and rushed to her mother's bedside.

Mrs. Pandit interviewed by our representative regarding her mother's health said:—

"Mrs. Motilal Nehru had a stroke of paralysis on Friday morning accompanied by unconsciousness, which lasted for a few hours. At present there is a partial paralysis of the right side and she is progressing as well as could be expected considering the weak state of her health and the recent operation that she has had".

ANGLO-IRISH TRADE AGREEMENT

Mr. Thomas Clarifies Attitude Of Britain

RUGBY, Jan. 13.

Referring to the recent Trade Agreement with the Irish Free State, the Dominions Secretary Mr. Thomas on Friday night said that if similar agreements could be made, and if as a result of wider political and financial differences that now divided the Irish Free State and the United Kingdom could be permanently solved, and a real peace established, no one could welcome it more than the present British Government.—B. O. W.

BURMA LABOUR CONFERENCE RESOLUTIONS

Protest Against J. P. C.'s Remarks On Indian Labour

RANGOON, Jan. 13.

The Burma Provincial Indian Labour Conference concluded this evening, after passing several resolutions; 'inter-alia,' protesting against the J.P.C.'s remarks regarding the cheapness of Indian labour and its tendency to oust indigenous labour; demanding four labour seats in the Legislature under special constituencies; urging extension of the franchise to wage-earning, manual labourers, earning less than Rs. 100 monthly, with three months' residential qualification.

The Conference declaring that the contract system of labour was prejudicial to the interests of labour urged the immediate acceptance of the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Labour, by the Governments of India and Burma.

By another resolution the Conference requested the Government to ensure the recognition of the Burma Railways Employees' Union. It also requested the Steamship Companies to reduce fares for deck-passengers as well as provide better accommodation for them.

Holding the view that the J.P.C.'s recommendation to empower the Burma Legislature to regulate the entry of Indian labour was equivalent to giving to British Indian subjects a status in Burma inferior to British subjects domiciled in Great Britain, the Conference urged investigation of the matter before Parliament came to any decision.

Three thousand demonstrators paraded the streets of East Rangoon in the morning under the leadership of Mr. E. P. Pillai, M. L.C., and terminated in a meeting at which a resolution was passed expressing no confidence in the proceedings of the Provincial Indian Labour Conference, as it had not the sanction of 'bona fide' Indian labour in Burma behind it, and protesting against the non-inclusion of labour interests in the trade convention between the Governments of India and Burma.

MR. JOSHI'S PROGRAMME.

Mr. Joshi, it is understood will, after spending a few days in Rangoon and Upper Burma oilfields, to study the Indian labour conditions, proceed to New Delhi in time to participate in the discussion in the Assembly on the J. P.C. Report.—A.P.

ELECTION FOR A. I. C. C.

Bombay's Three Representatives Chosen

MEHERALLY, MUNSHI & NARIMAN SUCCEED

The election of the three members of the All-India Congress Committee from the City of Bombay took place on Sunday. According to the old Constitution, Bombay was entitled to send seven members to the A I C C, but since the new Amendment of the Constitution by the Bombay Session of the Congress, only three members are to be returned by Bombay to the A I C C.

According to the old Constitution, any Congressman signing the Congress Creed could stand as a candidate for election to A I C C, but at present no one who is not a member of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee can stand as a candidate. The Bombay members of the A I C C under the old Constitution were Messrs. K. F. Nariman, K. M. Munshi, S. A. Brelvi Abid Ali Jafferbhoy, Y J Meherally, S K Patil and Jinabhai Joshi. Of these Messrs. Brelvi Abid Ali and Jinabhai Joshi were not elected to the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and were, therefore, not eligible to stand as candidates for the A. I. C. C.

For the new elections the following four persons contested the three seats:—

(1) Mr. K. F. Nariman,
(2) Mr. K. M. Munshi
(3) Mr. S. K. Patil and
(4) Mr. Y. J. Meherally.

RESULT OF POLLING

The following was the result of the polling which was according to the 'Single Transferable" system:—

(1) Mr. Y. J. Meherally
(2) Mr. K. M . Munshi.
(3) Mr. K. F. Nariman.
(4) Mr. S. K Patil.

The first three were declared elected. For the third seat there was a tie between Mr. Nariman and Mr. Patil, each getting 16 votes each. When the second preference votes were transferred Mr.. Nariman was elected.

Ex King of Greece left Madras for Mysore on Sunday night. He spends two days there as guest of the Maharajah, and then proceeds to Hyderabad, Deccan.

SOCIALISTS AND J. P. C. REPORT

To-day's Public Meeting At Chowpatty

A public meeting under the auspices of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party will be held at 6-30 p.m. to-day at Chowpatty sands to condemn the Joint Parliamentary Committee Report and to place on record appreciation of the services of Syt. S. M. Joshi who was recently convicted.

Among the speakers will be Sits. Jayaprakash Narayan, Yusuf Meherali, Purshotam Tricumdas and Ali Bahadur Khan.

ACHARYA GIDWANI DEAD

Sudden Death Due To Heart-Failure

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, January 14.

Acharya Gidwani, ex-Principal of the Gujarat Vidyapith and who, till recently was closely associated with the Congress Movement, died of heart-failure, to-night.

Acharya A. T. Gidwani was born in 1889 and was educated at the Karachi College and the Elphinstone College, Bombay. After completing his course he left for Cambridge where he took his B.A. degree.

On his return to India he joined the Ramjus College at Delhi. For some time he was Private Secretary to the Maharaja of Bikaner.

In 1920 when Mahatma Gandhi inaugurated his Non-Co-operation Movement Acharya Gidwani resigned his post and took a promtnent part in the movement. He became the Principal of the Gujarat Vidyapith which was started at Ahmedabad.

Some years later he resigned from the Gujarat Vidyapith to take up duties of the Principal of the Prem Maha Vidyalaya, Brindavan, (U.P.).

When the Civil Disobedience Movement was started in 1930 Acharya Gidwani courted imprisonment and underwent a term of imprisonment.

He was appointed as the Administrative (Educational) Officer of the Karachi Municipality, which post he held till the time of his death.

Mr. Gidwani was for several years a member of the All-India Congress Committee.

GERMANY & LEAGUE

RUGBY, Jan. 13.

"The Times" expresses the general hope of prompt League decision as clearcut as the voting permits, so that the way will be opened for the visit of French Ministers to London which is anticipated between January 20th and 25th, and consideration of other large European issues. It goes on to enquire when Germany may be expected to take her place once more among the constructive forces of international life, and in regard to the German suggestion that she would only be ready to rejoin a reformed League, remarks: "The League most certainly cannot be reformed—supposing it to be in need of reform—by dictation from without. Any country which genuinely desires betterment of the League of Nations can best serve the cause of the League and of itself by participation and performance from within."—B. O. W.

STOP PRESS.

90 P.C. OF 500,000 ELECTORS VOTE

SAARBRUECKEN, Jan. 13.

The most important day in the history of the Saar passed off peacefully. No disturbances or incidents are hitherto reported from any quarter. By 5 p.m. ninety per cent of half a million of electors voted in orderly disciplined manner, and the Polling Officers were waiting for voters instead of dealing large queues in the morning.

So far as known, there have been no disqualifications of Hitlerite voters for shouting "Heil Hitler," or giving the Nazi salute. Wild rumours are spreading, but among the authenticated facts are a man stated to be a member of the Communist Front who was arrested at Saarlouis last evening and eight bombs last evening, and eight bombs 200 hand-grenades and 60 pounds of dynamite were found in his flat.

An Octogenarian woman voter died in the polling booth at Haustadt but it is not known whether she already had voted.—Reuter.

Peaceful Plebiscite Day

VOTING WITHOUT BRAWLS OR RIOTING

Nazis Confident Of Victory: 40 p. c. Of Electorate Vote By 1 p. m.

(SPECIAL CABLE).

SAARBRUECKEN, Jan. 13.

Large crowds awaited the opening of the ballot booths at 8 a. m. Neither Police nor the troops were in evidence.

From an early hour, thousands trudged the roads in deep snow and thousands others, arrived from towns in every type of vehicle, and stood in long queues to enter polling stations, where only four persons were allowed to enter together.

Nazis, equipped with spades and axes, kept the country-roads clear, and dug out the marooned motorist voters.

Sandwichmen with posters like "Keep Your Mouth Shut" were stationed at many booths. The injunction was generally obeyed and hitherto there are no signs of disorder. It is estimated that 40 per cent. of the electorate voted by 1 p.m.

The ex-Chancellor, von Papen, with his wife and two daughters was among the early arrivals at the booth in Wallerfangen and waited in the queue for ten minutes.

NO BRAWLS, NO RIOTING.

Fantastic rumours of brawls and rioting were investigated by Reuter's correspondents, who were touring in the region in motor-cars, and they found nothing more serious than snow-fights.

Interrogation of the people in streets and cafes suggests that Nazis are confident of victory and they will not prejudice their prospects by disturbances, though there are hints that the extremist anti-Nazis may foment trouble after polling, with the object of influencing the League Council in favour of partitioning the territory.

The question "Where are the troops?" was solved by a Reuter's correspondent, who tracked down the company of the Essex Regiment, which was confined in the barracks of the frontier-town of Homburg, who were reading, writing and playing skittles amid a cacophony of jazz-band and mouth-organs.

(Earlier Messages On Page 7)

Delhi's Grand Reception Awaits Rajen Babu

Khaddar Gates Named After Leaders

MRS. MOTILAL'S HEALTH IMPROVES, BUT NO DEFINITE OPINION FROM DOCTORS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NEW DELHI, January 13.

Babu Rajendra Prasad will be accorded a grand reception. It is understood he will be taken in a procession, on an elephant. Number of khaddar gates will be erected "en route" and will be named "Gandhi Gate", "Jawahar Gate", "Vallabhbhai Gate" and "Abdul Ghaffar Khan Gate".

A Volunteer Corps is formed.

MRS. MOTILAL'S HEALTH.

Gandhiji is in constant communication as regards Mrs. Motilal's health. The latest telegram from Mrs. Pandit says: "Mother is conscious, the right side is slightly affected, the speech is indistinct. Her condition is improved; but the doctors are not definite yet. Miss Marie Chisley has arrived to stay with Gandhiji's party, to-day.

BAN ON REFUGEES' ENTRY

THE HAGUE, Jan. 13.

It is officially announced the Government have instructed the frontier guards not to admit refugees from the Saar who are expected to arrive via Belgium, except persons of such standing as are not considered undesirable foreigners.—Reuter.

Ex-Foreign Minister Of Germany Dead

(Special Cable)

BERLIN, Jan. 12

The death has occurred of Gottlieb von Jagow (72), Foreign Minister at the outbreak of the Great War.

TABULATED ADLETS
1 Anna Per Word.
Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under : "Box No.— The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

8. MATRIMONIAL.

Young man aged 28 years of Gowd Saraswat community drawing Rs. 110 per month desires to marry a girl above 18 years from respectable family, no matter poor Offers from other communities will also be considered. Apply with particulars Box No. 3521, "Bombay Chronicle."

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted: (i) One B.A., B.T. strong in English and general knowledge having teaching experience able to take up Matriculation classes. (ii) One B.A., having teaching experience able to teach English Mathematics and Sanskrit to higher classes. Please apply stating age, caste, qualifications, previous experience, games activities, etc., to: Radheylal Aggarwal, M.A., LL.B., Advocate, Bunder Road, Karachi. (9501).

Wanted a Branch Secretary by a Life Insurance Company of over twenty years standing for a Branch to be opened at Hyderabad Mysore and Central Provinces. Salary upto Rs. 150, besides other allowances, etc. The applicant must be well educated, influential able to form a Local Board of Directors. The duties require office efficiency and organising ability. Cash security essential. Apply in confidence to Box No. 9504, "Bombay Chronicle."

Vacancies exist for educated un-employed with Banking concern, pay Rs. 40 to 150, enclose As. 1-1/4 for terms. Royal Service Bureau, Meerut. (3505).

Wanted a graduate Stenographer with thorough command over English ready for travelling in India and abroad. Apply personally only on Sunday morning: Kabir Ahmed, 31, Thoburn House, Apollo Bunder. (9497).

Wanted Immediately Gujarati Graduate trained teacher for Karachi, salary about 100. Apply Asiatic Service Bureau, fourth floor, Ismail Bldg., 381, Hornby Road.

Wanted for the Ideal Films Ltd., 22, Abbott Road, Lucknow, Actors and Actresses, amateur and professional. Apply stating experience, on the admission-forms of the Company, obtainable on payment of rupee one, from the General Manager. (3517).

Wanted—Midwife and Nurse with B.P.N.A. and Health Visitors Diploma for this Board. Salary—on Rs. 60-5-75 with House Rent of Rs. 20 p.m. if not provided with quarters. Apply with testimonials before 25th January, 1935, stating caste, age, experience to the President, District Local Board Andheri. (9495).

10. SITUATIONS WANTED

28 years oil Engine and Machinery experienced Erector of gas and oil engines, etc., of every make is open for engagement. Apply Box No. 3491, "Bombay Chronicle."

53. DENTISTS.

Dr. M.B.B.S. writes:—"It is over six years now I was cured of Pyorrhoea by Dr. Jehangir Nariman's (Dentist) special treatment. Strongly recommend all." Save your precious teeth. Pyorrhoea clinic, Charni Road, Tram junction, Grant Road. (7703).

27. HOTELS.

New Miraj Hotel, Miraj Road, businessmen's central, families' (any community) ideal resort, excellent food, moderate charge. (3523).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Non-Matrics and Matries—admis-sions in Guarantee Cambridge course for July examinations will be closed by this month. Cambridge Examination saves time and brings you bright prospects. in every walk of life. Government and Railway servants most benefited. Apply Senior Cambridge Institute, near Congress House. (9173).

The Alexandra College of Com-merce (Established 1905). Enrolments still proceeding for fresh classes for all Diploma Courses (oral or postal) and Shorthand. Individual attention. Moderate fees York Building, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay. (3513).

Muslim Boarding School, Deolali. Principal, Abdus Subhan, M.A., M.R.A.S. Primary to Matric or Cambridge Senior. Sound training. Healthy food. Illustrated Prospectus Free. (2495).

Kalkadevi Shorthand Typewriting Institution. Established 1898 by Gopaldas Laldas. Expert individual training in Shorthand, Typewriting Book-keeping etc., Inquire immediately. Princess Street Corner, Kalkadevi Road. (3469.)

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

Seven Monthly Fifteen-Rupee-Instalments Liquidate Hundred-Rupee-Loan-and-Interest. Consult the Dwarkabai Memorial Savings and Loans Office, Nowroji Street, Thakurdwar. (3489)

73. AGENTS WANTED

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS

to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

Balsar	Broach	Baroda
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Deolali	Dhond	Daman
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Kasara	Lonavla	Manmad
Matheran	Nera...	Navsari
Nasik	Sholapur	Virar

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted agents on decent salary and commission for the sale of medicines. Only those having experience need apply. Steno House Agency, Amritsar. (9474)

Wanted—Some Influential Stock-ists and Selling Agents for Perfumery Goods and Patent Medicines. Pay Rs. 120, plus Commission. Apply for terms to:—J.D. & Co., P.O. Box No. 10005, Calcutta. (3504).

Wanted: Energetic and influen-tial agents on pay or commission to sell our cloth and hosiery goods. Liberal terms. Lucrative income from Rs. 50 to 150 p.m. by sparing a few hours daily. Rs. 50 cash security essential. Apply with -/13/ stamps to Babu Gujar Mall Mehta, Cloth Merchant, Ludhiana, Punjab. (3450).

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle," Daily and Sunday Editions particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada, Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra, Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock Arvi, Ellichpur, Hinganghat, Kamptee Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow Sangli Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle," Co., Ltd. P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

115. LAUNDRIES.

The Leading House in the East, for perfect cleaning, fast dyeing accurate shade matching and superfine darning. Out-station orders promptly executed. Leonards Master Dyers & Cleaners, 28, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. (3519).

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Sale—Offers will be received for the purchase of the premises, lands, etc., of the Western India Glass Works, Ltd, Sant Road (B. B. C. I.) upto 31st January, 1935. For particulars, apply to R. K. Kanga, Liquidator, 6, Colaba Causeway, Apollo Bunder, Bombay. (3502).

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion.
1st Insertion	.... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	.... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	.... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	.... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified

S.S. "KIFUKU MARU."

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per the above steamer are hereby informed of her arrival here on 10th January, 1935, from Japan via ports en route and requested to present Bills of Lading for counter-signature without delay. Applications for survey should be made in writing to the undersigned within 7 days after discharging and prior to removal of cargo from the Landing Shed.

T. HIROSE,
Manager,
Shosen Kaisha.

Public Notices

NOTICE TO JURYMEN

GENTLEMEN OF THE SPECIAL JURY, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Monday, the 14th instant at 10-45 a.m. (S.T.)

SHAPOORJI B. BILLIMORIA,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, 12th January, 1935.

9507

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of transformers and switchgear. They will be received on or before the 9th February, 1935.

Copies of Specifications, Schedule and Conditions can be obtained upon application to the undersigned on payment of Rs. 3.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER,
Baroda State.

9506

NOTICE

BIJAPUR MUNICIPAL BOROUGH.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of 900 to 1000 tons of the best kind of Singareni, Bengal and C. P. coal F.O.R. Bijapur Railway Station and at the Bhutnal Tank which is situated at a distance of 6-1/2 miles from the Railway Station, for the Bijapur water works for the financial year 1935-36. The tenders should reach the undersigned on or before 10th of February, 1935 with a deposit of Rs. 200. Rates for supply of coal at the Bijapur Railway Station and also at the tank should be quoted separately.

CHIEF OFFICER,
Municipal Borough, Bijapur
Municipal Office,
Bijapur, dated 10-1-1935.

9500

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the supply of Paper to the Municipal Printing Press Old Trust Building, Napier Road, Bombay, for one year, commencing from 1-3-1935 will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 1 p.m. (B. T.), on MONDAY, the 28th January, 1935.

Tenders should be enclosed in a sealed envelope which must be endorsed "Tender for the supply of Paper to the Municipal Printing Press, etc.," addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Fort, Bombay.

Form of tender, specifications, etc., will be issued on payment of Re. one to any one deputed to receive them by the Undersigned who will on application also furnish any other particulars that may be required.

B. K. WAGLE,
Test Audit Officer.
Municipal Offices.
Bombay, 12th January, 1935.

9503

Legal Notices

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

INSOLVENCY NO. 679 OF 1933.

Re: DHARSEY KHIMJI SHAH, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Anand Bhuwan, New Chinch Bunder, working till 18th October, 1933, in partnership as Grain dealers with Khiasi Dewji and Chapsey Virji under the name of Nensey Damji & Co., at Dana Bunder, Mandvi and now Unemployed: ..... An Insolvent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovenamed Insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 19th March, 1935, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.

Dated this 11th day of January, 1935.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Insolvency Registrar.
9502

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. DORABJI JAMSETJI PANDAY, of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. ALL persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, possession, trust, maintenance, easement bequest or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Cama Chambers, No. 23, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL THAT piece or parcel of land being a portion of a larger piece of land belonging to the E. D. Sassoon United Mills Limited, situate at the junction of Curry Road and Sopari Bag Road in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 2232 square yards or thereabouts together with all buildings, structures, walls and Cinema Theatre standing thereon and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. C/2566 and Cadestral Survey No. 184 of the Parel Sewri Division and assessed by the Municipality under F Ward Nos. 314 (1-2), 314 (4), 119-121 (3), 121 (4), 127 (1), 126 (c), 129, 127 (2), 130 (2), 131 (3), 133 (1), 131 (2) and 133 (a) Street Nos. 71, 71a, 71c, 20, 22c, 42, 42a, 54a, 76b, 2 in rear 76a, 1AB and (2AB) and bounded, on or towards the North by the property of Jacob Sassoon Mills Ltd., and on or towards the East by the Sopari Bag Road on or towards the South by the Curry Road and on or towards the West by the property of Jacob Sassoon Mills Ltd.

Dated this 10th day of January, 1935.

AMBUBHAI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

9494

Auction Sales

BENNETT & CO.,

120, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE MACHINERY ASPHALT, ASPHALT PRODUCTS FURNITURE, ETC.

Under instructions from the Party concerned, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will TO-MORROW (TUESDAY), the 15th January, 1935, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction in one lot or separate lots at Iraq Natural Asphalt Refinery and Works at Wadala, all the Machinery such as oil tanks, steam kettles, Simmense & Parker's Electric Motors steam engines, plumber blocks, mixing plants, boilers, pulverising machines, also large lot of Asphalt, Asphalt Product drums, stone, dust, asbestos, Grey fillers, tar, gunny bags, furniture, etc., etc.

The above is on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

MENESSE & Co.

AT 1-30 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF ARMS AND AMMUNITION, RIFLES, GUNS, SWORDS, AND DAGGERS.
and at 2 p.m. (S.T.)
Clothing; Perfumery; Wines and Spirits; Films; Kennels; Tobacco etc.

In accordance with sections 167 and 83 of the Sea Customs Act 8 of 1878 and under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Bombay, Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 21st January, 1935, at the abovementioned time at the New Customs House, Ballard Road, the abovementioned Unclaimed and Confiscated Goods, belonging to the Government Customs Department.

MENESSE & CO.

REDUCED RATES — CHEAP — REDUCED RATES
TWO FINE DRAMAS ON MONDAY UTTARAYAN HOLIDAY
Bombay Gujarati Natak Mandali
TARDEO—BALIWALLA GRAND THEATRE
On MONDAY, 14-1-35 DAYTIME 3-30 P.M.
KIMIYAGAR
or UP-TO-DATE MAVALI
SHRIPATRAY—Mr. Bapulal, KANTA—Mr. Krishnalal (Marvari), RAMA—Mr. Mohanlal (Marvari), MADIRA—Mr. Fransukh (Comic), NANU-KIMIYAGAR—Mr. Chhaganlal (Comic).
ADI ADAJANIYA'S HUMOUR & PESTANJI PAPADIWALA'S COMIC will positively give you great mirth.
On MONDAY, 14-1-35 Night 9-30 P.M.
MADHU-BANSARI
BANSARIBALA—Mr. Mohanlal (Marvari).
Plans Open at Theatre BAPULAL B. NAIK—Proprietor.

Auction Sales

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

SALE OF OFFICE AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Safes, G. E. C. Refrigerator, etc., on WEDNESDAY, the 16th January, 1935, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the Sale Rooms of the undersigned:—

By order of the Official Liquidator of the Peninsular Life Assurance Co, Ltd. (In Liquidation).

Office writing tables, chairs, sliding door cupboards, large office partition with doors and railings, copying press, square dining table, wall clock, etc.

By order of the party concerned:—

Rexine lined chesterfield sofa and easy chairs, electric table lamp, table fan, G. E. C. Refrigerator, writing tables, chairs, large stands, file cupboards, screens, easy chair, roll top writing table, copying press, reclining sofa, etc.

2 Milners safes size 48" x 28" x 26" and 28½" x 22½" x 22½" with stand.

1 Nagur safe size 48" x 30" x 30" with stand.

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY, consisting of 3 chawls near Bandra Bridge, Bazaar Road, Bandra (near Choonawalla Manzil) on SUNDAY, the 20th January, 1935, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises under instructions from Messrs. Merwanji Kola & Co., Attorneys for Mr. Hirjibhoy Dinshaw Taraporewalla, the executor, and also other executrix and trustees of the late Mr. Dadabhoy Dinshaw Appoo (the mortgagees) and on account and at the risk of Framroze Pirojshaw Mukadam and others and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagees by an Indenture of Transfer of Mortgage and Further Charge dated 13th April, 1922.

All that piece of Government land admeasuring about 3001 sq. yds. together with the tenements, bakery, chawl and outhouses standing thereon situate at Bandra and fronting the Bandra Ghore Bunder Road and bearing Collector's City No. 61C and Bandra Municipality Golward House No. 339, 340.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Merwanji, Kola & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees, 14K, Hamam Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

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3. Calcutta and Karachi, via Coast Ports.
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Agents,
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

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GOWALIA TANK, BOMBAY.
ONLY FOR A FEW DAYS MORE IN BOMBAY.
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- Stunts by our Super.
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Miss RUTH, Miss EMILY, Miss SONIA, Miss YESODA.
Special Arrangement for Ladies.
Special Tram arrangement after the shows.

ANNUAL READING

One year Monthly details, Rs. 2. Weekly details, 1 year Rs. 10. Correct answers for 5 questions Re. 1. V. P As. 4. Send copy of Horoscope or time and date of birth or of writing offer and approximate age. HANUMAN JOTHISHA OFFICE, Tiruttani, S. India.

N. Y. K. LINE
BOMBAY-JAPAN via COLOMBO & PORTS

Steamers	Tons.	Arrive	Leave
Toyama Maru	7000	14 Jan	21 Jan
Lisbon Maru	7053	15 Jan	19 Jan.
*Tango Maru	7000	30 Jan	11 Feb
Mayebashi Maru	7005	15 Feb	21 Feb
Genoa Maru	6785	25 Feb	3 Mar

*Passenger Steamers with excellent accommodation and services ₹300 Return Japan

COLOMBO-JAPAN via PORTS.

	Tons	Leave Colombo
Hakusan Maru	10500	21 Jan.
Haruna Maru	10500	4 Feb.

COLOMBO-MARSEILLES LONDON

	Tons	Leave Colombo
Hakone Maru	10500	16 Jan.
Suwa Maru	10700	31 Jan.

HONGKONG-SANFRANCISCO

	Tons	Leave Hongkong
Chichibu Maru	17500	6 Feb.
Tatsuta Maru	17000	20 Feb

KOBE-SEATTLE via VANCOUVER

	Tons	Leave Kobe
Hiye Maru	11600	18 Feb.
Heian Maru	11600	9 Mar.

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Appeal For United Trade Union Movement In India

National Solidarity Of Working-Class Is More Important Than International Affiliation, Says Ruikar

Mr. R. S. Ruiker, convener of the Unity Sub-Committee of the All-India Trade Union Congress has issued the following appeal to Trade Unionists:—

Comrades, you are fully aware that the Indian Trade Union Movement has been unfortunately split up into various groups during the last four years. The consequences have been most unfortunate and disastrous for the Indian Working Class. Various attempts have been made to restore unity in the Trade Union Movement; but unfortunately they have not succeeded. But during the last year I myself and Mr. Kalappa, the able and energetic editor of the "Indian Labour Journal", were responsible for opening the whole question. The response that we received from the leading Trade Unionists like Messrs Giri, Jamnadas, Aftab Ali, and others was indeed very encouraging. The thread of these discussions, however, could not be sufficiently gathered, to give them a material shape, mainly owing to the arrests of several leading Trade Unionists in the Textile General Strike.

NAGPUR LEADS

I am, however, very glad to inform you that the All-India Trade Union Congress at its Executive Committee held on the 2nd, 3rd and 4th instant, at Nagpur has now given the unity proposals a definite shape and has appointed a Sub-Committee to carry on negotiations with the other Trade Union groups. It is also highly gratifying that the National Federation of Trades Union, at its meeting held recently in Bombay, has kept the question of unity open and has authorised its Executive Council to deal with the same. The attitude of the Red Trade Union Congress group is not clear, but I hope that the Red T.U.C. will also realise the immediate necessity of Trade Union unity. The All-India Trade Union Congress has authorised its Sub-Committee to negotiate for Trade Union unity on the following basis:—

BASIS OF UNITY.

(1) The unequivocal acceptance of the principle of class struggle.

(2) No affiliation to any foreign organisation.

(3) The question of representation to Geneva to be decided annually and to be binding on the Unions.

(4) Acceptance of principle of one Union in one industry.

(5) Acceptance of the All-India Trade Union Congress as the Central Organisation of the Indian Working Class.

NATIONAL SOLIDARITY.

The basis of the unity proposals is such that it should be easily acceptable to all sincere and honest trade unionists. With the entry of Soviet Russia in the League of Nations, and consequently in the Geneva Labour Conference, there is no reason as to why the Indian Working Class should be divided on this question. The question of foreign affiliation is also not such, that the Indian Working Class need be divided on this. After all that is said and written, national solidarity and affiliation, is more important to the Indian Working Class than foreign affiliations. During the last glorious Textile General Strike neither the Amsterdam International nor the Third International, came so much to the help of the Indian Working Class, as their own colleagues in the Indian Working Class Movement. The principle of class struggle has been accepted by all the groups who are working in the Trade Union Movement.

T. U. C. PROPOSALS

The All-India Trade Union Congress being the parent and original central organisation, which initiated the Trade Union Movement in India, there should be no opposition to unite under its banner. It could thus be very easily seen that the proposals put forward by the All-India Trade Union Congress are such, that they should unite all genuine Trade Unionists under one central organisation. I therefore, hope that all the Trade Union organisations in India will most heartily respond to this appeal for unity. It is likely that the Sub-Committee of the A.I.T.U. Congress will take final decisions at the open session of the A. I. T. U. Congress to be held in the Easter Holidays at Calcutta. I have, therefore, to appeal to all Trade Union organisations to communicate with me at Walker Road, Nagpur City, and make whatever suggestions they think necessary to restore unity in the Trade Union Movement.

Glasgow To Have Municipal Printing Press

It Will Also Undertake Supply Of Stationery And Bookbinding Too

The Labour majority in the Glasgow City Council carried a proposal in mail week to set up a municipal department for the supply of manufactured stationery and for the printing required by the civic administration. They also appointed a committee to consider the advisability of instituting the organisation of a municipal bread supply, says the Glasgow correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian."

The second resolution was regarded as of a rather academic description. The leader of the Labour group, who declined to vote on the bread issue, pointed out that it would be two years before the necessary provisional order could be promoted, and contended that it was a waste of time to present such a scheme so long as the National Government were in power.

The motion on the municipal stationery and printing undertaking authorities the immediate establishment of plant for the purpose. The sponsors of the resolution stated that a deputation who had visited Sheffield had received quotations from the municipal departments in that city which indicated that a large saving could be effected by direct production as compared with contracting with private firms. They cited also several examples of large industrial concerns which do their own printing work.

Opposing the proposal, several Moderate councillors estimated that a capital expenditure of at least £250,000 would be necessary to provide buildings and plant, and declared that even then the organisation would not be equal to undertaking rush work, such as the printing of the valuation roll, which is at present given out to a number of printing firms in the city.

It was pointed out that Manchester, though vested with the power to do its own printing, had found it advisable to rely on private enterprise for the service, and that Liverpool decided, after full inquiry, that it was more efficient and economical to utilise existing private printing works than to set up a municipal plant.

The new department in Glasgow will not only undertake the printing work of the Corporation, but will also provide the stationery required, including school requisites, while another activity which is specifically referred to in the resolution is that of bookbinding for the public libraries.

HALDI-KUNKUM CEREMONY

In connection with the Sankrati Festival Haldi-Kunkum ceremony will be performed at the following Harijan Chawls under the auspices of the Gandhi Seva Sena from Monday 14th January to Sunday 20th January:—

Monday 14th: B.I.T. Chawl No. 2, Love Lane, Mazagaon at 4 p.m. (S.T.)

Tuesday 15th: B.I.T. Chawl No. 4, Clerk Road, Byculla at 4 p.m. (S.T.)

Wednesday 16th: Harijan Chawl, in a bye-lane, opp. Banu Mansions, Cumballa Hill, at 4 p.m. (S.T.)

Friday 18th: Harijan Chawl, Dady Suntook Lane, Chira Bazaar, at 4 p.m. (S.T.)

Sunday 20th: Arthur Road Municipal Chawl, B. Block at 3 p.m. (S.T.) Municipal Harijan Chawl, Gopi Tank, Taikal Wadi, Dadar at 5 p.m. (S.T.)

All women are cordially invited to attend the function on any day and at any Chawl they like.

Our Baroda Letter

KOTHARI'S ADVICE TO STUDENTS

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARODA, Jan. 12.

Mr. Manilal Kothari met the students of Sarvajanik students home and advised them to be practical in life, to wear khaddar and to use Swadeshi articles. He congratulated Mr. Manekbai Shah for his selfless devotion. It is understood that a scheme is under discussion to put it on a permanent basis. It will enable students of various communities to stay together.

BARODA POSTMEN UNION?

It is learnt that the postmen and lowergrade staff of Baroda are meeting very shortly to form their own union. Sjt. Manilal Kothari met them recently and advised them to live like members of one family.

PRAJAMANDAL SIDHPUR OFFICE

It has been decided to open an office at Sidhpur of Taluka Prajamandal and keep permanent staff. Prajamandal are formed in many talukas and villages of the State Sjt. Abbas Tyabjee, it is understood, will tour Amreli district in February.

INDORE HIGH COURT CONFIRMS LIFE SENTENCE

(From Our Correspondent.)

INDORE, Jan.

The Indore High Court Bench, consisting of the Chief Justice Mr. Patkar, and the Second Puisne Judge, confirmed the sentence of life imprisonment passed by the Sessions Judge on Dayaram Bansingh, aged 18, who stood charged with the murder of Pyaribai.

The Prosecution story is that Pyaribai was found strangulated to death on November 24, 1933 in the village of Mogawa near Sanawad. The Police arrested Dayaram and Saddu on November 28th. The First Class Magistrate, Sanawad, discharged Saddu for want of proper evidence, but committed Dayaram to Sessions The Sessions Judge, however, convicted Dayaram and sentenced him to life imprisonment subject to confirmation by the High Court.

The High Court in confirming the sentence, observed that the crime of the accused was established beyond doubt but the motive of the crime was not discernible.

An appeal against his conviction will be heard by the State Cabinet.

RESCUE HOME FOR HINDU WOMEN

Seth Vissonji Lays Foundation Stone

A large and distinguished gathering was present on Saturday evening to witness the laying of the foundation stone of the new building of the Hindu Women's Rescue Home Society (Shraddhanand Anath Mahilashram, Matunga) by Seth Mathuradas Vissonji Khimji. Mr. M. R. Jayakar presided.

Mr. Jayakar, in his opening remarks, observed "To protect women is the sacred duty of a community." He then stressed on the need for a Rescue Home and traced the origin of the Home and spoke on the splendid work that it has been doing for the last seven years.

Referring to the inmates of the Home, Mr. Jayakar observed that each woman had a harrowing history behind her and many such women after having been reclaimed by the Home were married and were living virtuous lives.

Concluding, he hoped the public would help the Society to complete the building, of which the foundation stone was being laid; 'for the cause was just, that of God.'

The Secretary then read out the report of the work of the Home. He stated that a great part of the money necessary for the construction of the building was given by some generous citizens.

Seth Mathuradas Vissonji after laying the foundation stone, remarked that he had been made to do a mason's work for a good cause. He congratulated the Society on its splendid work and felt that there was no salvation for the Hindus unless they woke up and saved their Society from the many-sided on-slaughts, to which it was likely to fall a prey. As a token of his appreciation of the work of the Ashram, Seth Mathuradas announced a donation of Rs. 1,000.

In winding up the proceedings, Mr. Jayakar remarked that five per cent. of the Hindu Community was in every 10 years giving out of its fold and if this is not remedied the Hindus may soon dwindle down to the position of the minorities.

Vote of Thanks over, the function came to a close with the singing of "Bande-Mataram" by the ladies of the Ashram.

COMMUNAL AWARD SEQUEL IN PUNJAB

Strong Agitation For Re-distribution Of Districts

LAHORE, Jan. 12.

With the intensification of the agitation in the Punjab against the Communal Award, a move will shortly be made by certain Hindu and Sikh leaders to obtain a re-distribution of districts at present comprising the Punjab Province, so that the respective numerical strength of the three-communities may be more evenly reflected in the population. The sponsors of this move rely on the J.P.C. proposal for a Boundaries Commission to inquire into the question of re-distribution of districts wherever necessary.

The idea is more or less the same as was adumbrated in the third Round Table Conference, namely the separation from the Punjab of predominantly Muslim districts in the north comprising the Rawalpindi Division and if necessary completing the alignment on the Multan and Ambala sides.

The result will be that the distribution of legislative representation would be greatly simplified as no community would by itself preponderate over the others.—A.P.

COLLEGE OF OPHTHALMOLOGY, BOMBAY 12

Systematic Lectures of the above College will commence from 17th instant in the K. B. Haji Bachoo Ali Free Ophthalmic Hospital at Parel.

Lectures are free to the Post-Graduates and Students who take the Hospital practice for three months.

Further particulars can be had at: College of Ophthalmology, Bombay 12.

THE 5TH BOMBAY DIVISION EDUCATION WEEK

The fifth session will be held during the coming Easter in Fellowship School, Girgaon. The Session will, this year, concentrate on History and Geography.

The programme will consist of Lectures and reading of papers on the teaching of History and Geography; Model lessons in these two subjects in the progressive grades of the Middle and Secondary Schools; and an Exhibition of Educational appliances and apparatus serving as aids in the teaching of the two subjects.

All Secondary Teachers and others interested in education are requested to co-operate with the Executive to make the Week a great success.

X'MAS TREAT FOR POOR CHILDREN AT BYCULLA.

The New Year's Day was a gala day for the poor children of the Parish of the Gloria Church. The Rev. Vicar, organised, very successful X'Mas Tree and Treat.

Nearly 200 children were entertained. This ended, they participated in sports. Handsome prizes were given to the winners, toys to the youngsters under six and prizes in the form of cloth to every one.

The children enjoyed themselves heartily and went home quite happy with their presents. The Rev. Vicar as well as all those who were responsible for the success of this function deserve to be congratulated for their efforts.

RAILWAY TIMINGS

AT VICTORIA TERMINUS

Trains	Arrivals H.M
Madras Mail	3 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	6 15
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	7 50
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	9 00
Madras Express	10 15
Deccan Queen	10 25
Poona Mail	11 40
Nagpur Express	14 45
Poona Fast Passenger	16 25
Poona Express	19 25
Allahabad Express	20 40
	Departures
Allahabad Express	7 00
Poona Express	8 00
Poona Fast Passenger	11 55
Madras Express	13 45
Poona Mail	15 30
Deccan Queen	17 15
Punjab Mail	17 50
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	18 10
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	21 15
Nagpur Express	21 30
Madras Mail	22 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	23 00

AT BOMBAY CENTRAL

Mail, Express and Passenger Trains

Arrivals at Bombay Central

	H.M
No. 5 Up Passenger	5 35
No. 29 Up Delhi Express	6 00
No. 2 Up Gujarat Mail	6 45
No. 10 Up Kathiawar Mail	7 50
*No. 4 Up Frontier Mail	8 55
No. 12 Up Passenger	14 50
No. 16 Up Kathiawar Express	19 05
No. 8 Up Passenger	20 35

Departures from Bombay Central

	H.M
No. 13 Down Kathiawar Express	8 45
No. 9 Down Passenger	9 55
No. 11 Down Passenger	18 35
No. 1 Down Gujarat Mail	20 25
No. 3 Down Frontier Mail	21 15
No. 5 Down Kathiawar Mail	21 30
No. 19 Down Delhi Express	22 00
No. 7 Down Passenger	22 15

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

*On Saturday only for Passengers going to Europe 9 05

BHAGINI SAMAJ ANNUAL GATHERING

Jamnalal Bajaj On Need For Such Institutions

The Bhagini Samaj Seva Mandir celebrated its annual gathering in the presence of Seth Jamnalal Bajaj on Saturday evening on its premises at Bellasis Road.

Prominent among those present were Mr. K. F. Nariman, Mrs. Hansa Mehta and Miss Maniben Kara, founder of the institute.

The proceedings opened with a few songs in Marathi. Next, a scene depicting sweated labour was enacted.

The report of the Bhagini Samaj-Seva Mandir for the year 1934-35 was then read by Miss Kapilaben Khandwala. The institution was first started in 1923 by Miss Maniben Kara who subsequently handed it over to, the Bhagini Samaj. The object of the institution is to provide social and educational amenities to the working class.

The varied activities of the institute consist of a day nursery a day school, for boys and girls, night classes for women, gymnasium, and a medical clinic. The institution is in need of funds.

A survey of workingmen's quarters is carried on.

On a survey of 100 families it is found that only one per cent. is literate. It is felt that a co-operative credit society would help them a great deal.

Mr. Jamnalal Bajaj, the president of the function, speaking in Hindi said that there was a great demand for such institutions. He said such work must be done by the Municipality.

Mrs. Jai Shri Raiji, a candidate to the municipality from D Ward, spoke saying the institution had the good wishes of the Mahatma.

With the Band of the School playing and 'Jana-Gana-Mana' of R. Tagore sung, the function ended.

MR. CASSUMALI'S MANIFESTO

Mr. Cassumali Jaffer Cassumali in the course of his manifesto to the voters of "B" Ward says:—

As the chief manager of the estates of Prince Aly S. Khan, son of His Highness The Aga Khan, and a member of a well known family in the Mahomedan (Khoja) community, I have had special opportunities of studying the needs and grievances of the ratepayers of the city, and particularly of the "B" Ward, and I shall be able to bring to bear on the many questions affecting their interests in the Corporation, a comprehensive knowledge and informed sympathy which I am sure will redound to their advantage.

I shall always endeavour to conserve the best interests of those whom I represent, by supporting all those measures which seem calculated to improve the conditions of the people with a due regard to that avoidance of anything in the nature of extravagant expenditure, which is so necessary in these days, when the Bombay Corporation, like so many other public bodies, is always faced with difficulties in balancing its budget.

It is hardly necessary to recall that during the communal riots of 1932 I was actively engaged in rendering all possible assistance to those whose safety was endangered and was responsible for the saving of many families. These services were rendered to all and shelter was provided for both Hindus and Muslim alike.

A YEAR'S JAIL FOR TAKING BRIBE

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, January 13.

Judgment was delivered yesterday by Mr. D. C. Joshi, the Additional Sessions Judge of Thana, in the appeal preferred by Pandu Appa Bhalakar and Ganpat Bhikaji Khadpe, two Police Patils of Veldur and Anjanvel villages respectively in the Ratnagiri District, who were convicted on November 28 last by Mr. M. C. Kavishwar, the Assistant Sessions Judge of Thana, on charges of submitting false inquest report of suicide by hanging, omitting to give true information in spite of the full knowledge of murder and receiving bribe to screen the offenders.

They were each sentenced by the lower court to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 130, or in default four months' additional imprisonment. At the sessions trial, the presiding Judge disagreed with the assessors, who unanimously found Khadpe, the second accused, not guilty of abetment of all the charges brought against him, and who by a majority (of three to one) expressed their opinion that Bhalekar, the first accused, was not guilty of all the charges. Only one of the four assessors was of the opinion that the first accused was guilty of receiving bribe

MINOR SENTENCE SET ASIDE.

In confirming the conviction, the Appellate Judge agreed in all respects with the lower court, except that the ingredients of sections 201 and 202 being the same, it would not be proper to award separate sentences to the accused under both these sections. He, therefore, set aside the fine of Rs. 130 or in default one months' hard labour imposed under the latter section. Further the sentence awarded on charges of receiving bribe and screening the offenders was not at all severe to call for interference at his hands.

"The case of the second accused is worse than the first, because the abettor totally denied the charges. When a murder is hushed up one year's imprisonment is lenient", added the Judge.

WATCH

for the announcement on

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 16.

of the

1935

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AND

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NEW BUSINESS FOR 1934

PROPOSED EXCEEDS Rs. 1,86,00,000

PAID FOR EXCEEDS Rs. 1,56,00,000

Late Mr. Gunabhai Mahipatram Nilkanth

Mr. Gunabhai Mahipatram Nilkanth died on Friday the 10th instant, at his residence at Surat at the advanced age of sixty-eight. He was the second son of the late Rao Saheb Mahipatram Nilkanth, the great educationist and social reformer and the elder brother of the late Sir Ramanbhai Nilkanth. He retired from Government service about fifteen years ago.

He leaves behind him a daughter and three sons. His son-in-law, Mr. Pratapraj Chhotumlal Desai, is a retired first-class judge and is at present the Chief Judge of Sirhoi State. His grandson, Mr. Satish Pratapraj Desai recently returned from England after taking the London M.Sc. in Physics.

Britain In Grip Of Cup Fever

ASTON VILLA'S DEFEAT, GREAT SURPRISE

Holders Eliminated By Tottenham's Youngsters

LONDON, Jan. 12.

The country was in the grip of cup fever and despite wintry conditions attendance aggregated 300,000 of whom 48,983 paid 4,282 sterling.

At Tottenham where history was repeated the cupholder were eliminated by dash and enthusiasm of Tottenham's youngsters of whom Douglas Hunt centre forward, ably substituted his international namesake George Hunt absent owing t injury.

Willie Evans, Spurs' outside-left, roamed about tremendously and capped a brilliant movement by netting from the inside-right position 22 minutes from the start.

After interval Manchester played most skilful game and threw eight men into the attack but were unable to break down an inspired defence.

YEOVIL "BOTTLED UP."

Yeovil, giant-killers, made lightning-like opening and McNeil scored in the fifth minute but thereafter they were bottled up by their clever opponents, Nieuwenhuys equalising in the twenty-fifth minute.

On resumption Yeovil were run off their feet and Wright, Hodgson, Roberts and Hodgson scored in almost as many minutes. McNeil for Yeovil reduced the margin but Roberts for Liverpool put his side further ahead a minute before time.

ASTON VILLA BEATEN.

The defeat of Aston Villa, traditional cup fighters, was a great surprise to 25,000 spectators who watched the game. Bradford were quicker with the ball and Hallows found net half hour after start. Keetley increased lead before the interval.

In the second half, Villa were handicapped by the absence of Waring owing to groin injury. They played a desperate game, half backs joining forces with forwards. Hamilton put through his own gaol and Keety scored for Bradford from the breakway.

AT CHELSEA.

46,500 spectators watched the match at Chelsea where, in the first half, Luton, assisted by wind, attacked hotly and held their own in defence. They scored three minutes before the interval, Bell's shot going in from the post.

On resumption Chelsea were superior. They forced several corners, from one of which Argue equalised.

The only goal in the match at Brentford came in the sixth minute when Black netted for Plymouth against wind. There were frequent and exciting struggles at goal mouth but no further scoring resulted. In the second half, Brentford attacked desperately but poor shooting spoiled their perfect movements.

Attendance at Brighton was disappointing and numbered only 19,500. Arsenal were the more convincing side but they were unable to settle down to their customary game owing to strong wind. Hulme obtained them their first goal just before the interval. Brighton defenders had gruelling time in the second half against strong Arsenal attack but it was only two minutes from time that Drake increased visitors' lead.

PORTSMOUTH SURVIVE.

Portsmouth, last year's finalists, survived through the goal which was scored very late. Lythgoe gave lead to Huddersfield in the first half. Playing very strenuous football, Portsmouth had the majority of play after interval and Worrall equalising towards the end, saved the home team from elimination.

Forty-five thousand spectators watched Craven open scoring at Everton with one for Grimsby in the thirteenth minute, Geldard responding later with two goals scored in a single minute. Glover equalised three minutes from the interval, and teams changed ends on level terms with two goals each. Five minutes after resumption, Glover gave Grimsby lead but Stevenson responded for Everton and then the home team had the upper hand. Cunliffe, Geldard and Stevensen netting once each for them raised their tally to six.—Reuter's Special.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL

Results Of Saturday's Matches

LONDON, Jan. 12.

The following are the results of the football matches played in the League to-day:—

THIRD DIVISION.
(Southern Section).

Charlton 0 Bournemouth 1.
Crystal Palace 0 Watford 0.
Queens Park Rangers 4 Newport 1.
Torquay 3 Exeter 0.

THIRD DIVISION
(Northern Section).

Accrington 2 Rotherham 3.
Chester Versus Barrow (Unplayed).
Crewe 1 Tranmere 2.
Darlington 3 Barrow 1.
Doncaster 1 Rochdale 0.
Gateshead 3 Halifax 1.
Hartlepools 1 Lincoln 5.
New Brighton 0, Wrex 0.
Southport 0 Carlisle 3.
Stock Vs. Wrexham (Unplayed).
York Vs. Chesterfield (Unplayed)

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.
(First Division).

Airdrieonians 4 Hearts 7.
Ayr 2 Rangers 4.
Celtic 3 Hamilton 1.
Dundee 4 Queens Park 1.
Dunfermline 3 Queen of South 1
Falkirk 5 Kilmarnock 2.
Hibernians 4 Clyde 0.
Motherwell 1 Aberdeen 2.
Partrick 3 St. Johnstone 0.
St. Mirren 5 Albion 4.

RUGBY UNION MATCHES

LONDON, Jan. 12.

The following are the results of the matches played under the Rugby Union Rules to-day:—

Bath 3 Northampton 8; Bedford 8 Coventry 0; Birkenhead Park 17 Guy's Hospital 5; Blackheath 16 Harlequins 18; Bristol 14 The Army 3; Leicester 17 O.M.T. 0; London Welsh 6 Mossley 11; Newport 3 Gloucester 8; Redruth 16 Plymouth Albion 9; Richmond 8; United Services 0; Rossiyn Park 5; London Scottish 3; St. Bart's Hospital 3 Wasps 19; Sale 12 Llanelly 12; Waterloo 24 Manchester 3; Cardiff 5 Swansea 0; Neath 5 Penarth 0; Edinburgh University 13 Edinburgh Wanderers 6; Hawick 9; Watsonians 12.

A DRAW.

At Murrayfield in the Scottish International Trial Scotland drew with the Rest, with 21 points each.—Reuter's Special.

Goal Scorers

LONDON, Jan. 12.

The following scored in the respective matches played in the First Division of the Scottish League:—

Airdrieonians: Connor, Mooney (from Penalty), Ross, Watson.

Hearts: Anderson (thrice), Mckenzie (Thrice), Munro.

Ayr: Mccall (Twice).

Rangers: Smith (Twice) Nicholson, Venters.

Celtic: Mcgrory, Delaney (Trice), Hamilton: Wilson.

Dundee: Guthrie, Robertson, Coats (Twice).

Queens Park: Lyon (from penalty)

Dunfermlin e: Mcgowan (Twice), Dobson.

Queen of South: Curley.

Falkirk: Baxter (Thrice), Wilson (Twice).

Kilmarnock: Robertson, Beattie.

Hibernians: Walls, Flucker (Thrice).

Motherwell: Ellis (from penalty)

Aberdeen: Armstrong, Conwell.

Partrick: Mclennan, Miller, Bain

St. Mirren: Mckenzie (Twice), Mcgregor (Twice), Knox.

Albion: Barclay, Renwick Lyon.—Reuter's Special.

RUGBY INTERNATIONAL

Personnel Of Scotland Team

LONDON, Jan. 12

The following will constitute Scotland team in the Rugby international against Wales at Cardiff on February 2.

Brown (London Scottish Johnston (Cambridge) Dick (Guys) Shaw (Glasgow High School) Fyfe (Cambridge) C. Grieve (Oxford) Logan (Edinburgh Wanderers) Murray (Cambridge) Cottington (Kelso) R. Grieve (Kelso) Beattie (Hawick) Burnet (West of Scotland) Thom (London Scottish) Waters (Selkirk) and Lambie (Glasgow High School).

Powell (Northampton) will fill the vacancy in Wales team in the Rugby international against England on January 19.—Reuter's Special.

UNOFFICIAL CRICKET TOUR TO ENGLAND

Begg's Committee Paints Black Side, Says Gilligan

KARACHI, Jan. 13.

Apropos the controversy regarding the unofficial cricket tour to England, Arthur Gilligan has addressed a letter to the "Sind Observer," saying that the letter of the Unofficial Cricket Tour Committee attacking both Sewell and Lord Hawke, is one of the most foolish things which they could have done as all the support from the influential people in England is lost immediately.

Lord Hawke, the Treasurer of the M.C.C. is a household name in cricket circles and he is very much beloved by everyone with whom he comes into contact. As the Indian Board of Control could not officially recognise Mr. Begg and Mr. Roy's proposed tour it is quite obvious that the M.C.C. could share the view-point of the Indian Board of Control and as Lord Hawke is the Treasurer of M.C.C., how could he act otherwise than as he has done.

There are two sides to every question and the extremely black side at Lord Hawke's expense has been painted by the Begg's Committee. All cricketers like fair-play.—A.P.

CRICKET AT MADRAS

M. C. C. Score 152 For 4 As Reply To 290 Of Governor's XI

MADRAS, Jan. 13.

Lord Erskine's XI put up a brilliant display when they scored 290 runs in the first innigs of a two-day cricket match, which began to-day against the Madras Cricket Club in the latter team's ground.

The Madras Cricket Club replied by making 152 for four at the close of play. This is the third match in which His Excellency is participating.—A.P.

COMPOSITION OF GUJRAT TEAM

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 13.

The following is the final list of players of the Gujarat Team which will play the Bombay Team at Poona on 26th, 27th and 28th January:—

A. U. Botawala, Captain, S. R. Godambe, Vice-Captain, Prince Khanderao, S. P. Joshi, M. E. Sheikh, S. Heptulla, Champak Mehta, S. S. Gore, Engineer, Harkant Desai and Yakub Sheikh.

Reserves:—Noor Mahomad, C. H. Banker, Dennis, Bose, Babu Tewari, and A. P. Hansia.—A. P.

DEATH OF KEEN SPORTSMAN

Capt. Raja M. I. Rasul Khan

LUCKNOW, Jan. 13.

Captain Raja Mohammad Imtiaz Rasul Khan, Talukdar of Rasulpur, Barabanki District, died at Rasulpur House, Lucknow, his residence, after protracted illness.

He underwent two major operations whereafter he was progressing, but there was a relapse.

He was 48 years of age and was a keen sportsman, and a good polo-player. During the War, he was the recruiting officer of Government, and in recognition of his services, was awarded an Honorary King's Commission, Indian Land Forces.

His body has been taken to Jehangirabad for cremation.—A.P.

Castleford Beat Wakefield

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, Jan. 12.

The following are the results of the matches played under Rugby Northern Union rules to-day:

Bradford 4 Batley 0.
Bramley 10 Hull Kingston Rovers 16.
Dewsbury 12 Broughton 0.
Featherstone 12 York 23.
Halifax 2 Swinton 10.
Hull 17 St. Helens 7.
Hunslet 17 Huddersfield 7
Oldham 7 Liverpool 3.
Rochdale 13 Leigh 6.
Salford 5 Leeds 10.
St. Helens Recreation vs. Widnes postponed owing to snow.
Wakefield 8 Castleford 28.
Warrington 28 Keighley 5.
Wigan 44 Barrow 8

Miss Amelia Completes Solo Flight

OAKLAND, California Jan. 13.

Miss Amelia Earhart landed at 21/31 hours G.M.T. thus making the first solo flight from Honolulu to California.

Ten lives have been lost in attempting the feat. Flight was made to face strong opposition by the United States navy owing to the recent disaster which befell Ulm.—Reuter.

OUR LONDON LETTER

(Continued from Page 6).

Russian authorities are claiming that they have definitely established the hand of a Consul in fomenting a secret revolt in Leningrad. This particular Consul had spent several years of his life in England and had married an English woman. This consul, according to latest reports from Europe, and according to the information of several London newspapers has exercised discretion to be the better part of valour and has suddenly left his post in Russia to go abroad.

A Contrast

A serio-comic incident has arisen out of the happenings in Moscow and Leningrad. The British Labour Party and the General Council of the Trade Union Congress suddenly considered it necessary to send a deputation to the Russian Ambassador in London to ask him to advise his Government not to execute people whom they find guilty of seditious crimes involving plans of terrorist murders. The British Labour leaders did not go, it may be remembered, as a deputation to the German Ambassador when, wholesale executions took place in Germany of Hitler's political opponents who had not committed or planned any murders, nor had such a deputation gone to the Ambassadors of Austria and Spain where recently mild massacres of political opponents have taken place.

Anglo-Irish Agreement

On Wednesday Great Britain reached a trade "understanding" with the Irish Free State. It is not dignified with the name of a trade agreement, for it is not cast in the form of a commercial agreement, but there are signatures to the document. Mr. de Valera calls it a business transaction based on the mutual interest of the two countries." In principle it is similar to those trade agreements which Mr. Walter Runciman has been concluding with the Scandinavian and Baltic countries. Welcome for its own sake as is the "informal understanding", under which the Irish Free State will again take the whole of its coal supply from Great Britain and be given an increase in its export quota of cattle. It is still more valuable as the first break in the deadlock which has existed since the Fianna Fail Party came into office in the Irish Free State. Both countries will now benefit at the points where they have been most severely affected. Though the official statement is silent on the point, it is understood that on both sides the present duties will remain. Since this agreement has been signed, political circles and the commercial community of England are hoping that other agreements similar to the present will be effected. I understand that the negotiations which have led up to the present agreement were initiated by Mr. D. H. Grenfell, M.P., one of the shrewdest of the Welsh Socialist members, and, as representative of the mining constituency of Gower, closely interested in the question.

Two Newspaper Birthdays

The New Year's celebrations in England, apart from the King's Honours' List synchronized with another excitement in Fleet Street on Tuesday last. Two London newspapers, one the oldest and the other the youngest, were celebrating their birthdays on the 1st of January. The famous London "Times" was finishing a 150 year of its eventful life. Congratulated by the King, praised by Cabinet Ministers and other leading statesmen and complimented upon by the sister Press of all Great Britain the old "Times" passed a proud and happy birthday. Few Indians will, however, admit the force of the compliment paid to the "Times" for its impartiality and evenhanded justice to persons of different views. We know very well what opportunity Indian publicists get in the columns of the "Times" for India's real cause. This was obvious from the fact that there was no congratulatory message to the "Times" from any Indian source.

The "Times" has, of course, maintained its age-long policy of always supporting the Government of the day irrespective of its party views. No doubt the "Times" in its own characteristic manner does criticise many Government measures but on the whole it always stands up for the Government and defends its against the onslaughts of other [illegible]. Therefore, India must expect from this 150 year old Grand Ma of Fleet Street nothing more or less than the defence of the White Paper and the new India Bill. The other newspaper that celebrated its fifth birthday on the 1st January was the "Daily Worker"—the organ of the Communist Party of Great Britain. Unlike the "Times," this birthday was celebrated without any messages from Royalty, Cabinet Ministers or Fleet Street colleagues. The "Daily Worker" believes in gathering mass support behind it as it exists for the main purpose of educating and organising the masses to fight for their rights. The birthday of this paper was celebrated by holding a large demonstration in one of the East End Town Halls and Mr. Harry Pollitt, the leader of the Communist Party, undoubtedly delivered a great speech worthy of the occasion. Mr. Pollitt's appeal for a birthday Purse had effect upon the enthusiasm of the audience which had among it a large number of unemployed workers. Over £60 were collected in support of the "Daily Worker."

INTER-COLLEGIATE ELOCUTION

Mr. Joachim Alva Wins First Prize And Gold Medal

At the annual All-India Inter-Collegiate oratorical competition, held under the auspices of the Benares University on Saturday, Mr. Joachim Alva was awarded the First Prize and the Gold Medal.

Mr. Alva had undergone two years' imprisonment during the last civil disobedience campaign, and after his release had resumed his studies at the Bombay Law College. He represented the Bombay Law College at the Benares University.

He is the first prize winner in extempore speaking, and also a winner in elocution from the Bombay Law college. The subject for discussion at the competition was "Parliamentary Swaraj will solve the Indian Problem."

Mr. Joachim Alwa was awarded the first prize of Gold Medal for leading the opposition, and eloquently denounced those who pinned their faith to the solution of the Indian problem by the Parliamentary system.

Motor Driver Jailed

Vilayatkhan, a motor-driver, was tried by the City Magistrate of Baroda on a charge of rash driving at Dandia Bazar on Ganesh Chaturthi Day and sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE GERMAN SOCIETY. BOMBAY.

Under the auspices of the Society a lecture will be given on German literature by Principal S. B. Hudlikar on Wednesday, January 16, at the Ram Mohan English School, Girgaum Back Road. Dr V. R. Sangiri has kindly consented to preside.

Define What Rejection Means

Socialists Demand Clear Lead From Congress Regarding J. P. C. Scheme

BOMBAY: Saturday.

The Publicity Committee of the Congress Socialist Party write:—

The Congress has declared for the rejection of the J.P.C. Scheme, and the assertion of the right of self-determination. But the attitude of indecision and indefiniteness that characterises the propaganda of the Congress leaders has led Moderates to take the optimistic view that the Congress leadership after all does not mean the same thing by the term rejection as the public understand by it. This optimism is further strengthened by responsible Congress leaders, who do not see any material difference between the Congress and the Liberals after the latter's resolution at Poona.

It is to rouse public opinion against dangerous deviation to the Right and to focus national attention on the fundamental issues of rejection of the J.P.C. Report and the next task, that the Bombay Congress Socialist Party is holding a mass meeting on the Chowpatty Sands on Monday, at 6 p.m. (S.T.)

SOCIALIST ATTITUDE.

The attitude of the Congress-Socialist Party on the J.P.C. scheme is well-known. The Party does not recognise the right of the British Parliament to draw an Indian constitution. On the contrary, the Party believes that it is the inherent and inalienable right of the people of a country to determine what is best for their governance. Thus, as a matter of principle, the Congress Socialists have already rejected the J.P.C. Report and India Bill which is still on the anvil of the British Parliament. But, as the turn that the agitation against the scheme is taking constitutes a potential menace to the development of our struggle for Complete Independence, in the sense that political freedom should also mean the complete economic freedom of the starving millions, in terms of the Karachi resolution of the Congress, the Party feels it imperative that the full implication of the policy of 'rejection' should be placed before the public, so that through the pressure of public opinion the disastrous drift to the Right may be effectively checked.

GREATER CALAMITY TO BE FACED.

The Party has no apologies to give to those critics who accuse it of indifference in the face of a national calamity. The delay in public demonstration on behalf of the Party was dictated by two main considerations.

Firstly, committed as the Congress was to the policy of rejection, the Party naturally wanted to know what measures were being taken to give effect to it on behalf of the Congress. And secondly, the Party awaited for a synthetic appreciation of the likely developments in view of the universal condemnation with which the J.P.C. Report has been received by all sections of our countrymen. From the views, so far expressed by eminent leaders and different political parties in the country, it is now safe to conclude that, while there is no section of opinion which welcomes the scheme, no section, including the Official Congress, seems to countenance the prospect of wrecking it, which is the only logical course that the policy of rejection should dictate. Such a state of things may lead to the ultimate liquidation of the National struggle which is a greater calamity which has to be fought.

VOICE OF PEOPLE.

The appraisal of the situation in such clear perspective is necessary if agitation against this drift and for a militant forward action is to be effective and without it to give the slogan of "Wreck It" would have been merely beating the air. The new scheme cannot be wrecked unless the move is effectively backed up with organisation of the masses in the country on the slogan of the Real National Constituent Assembly as advocated by the Congress Socialist Party and not a caricature of it as propounded by Mr. Satyamurti. It is in order to bring this vital point to the forefront that the Bombay Party is convening Monday evening's public meeting. The public meeting has an added significance. The Congress Working Committee and the Parliamentary Board will be meeting this week at Delhi when the question of the rejection of the J.P.C. scheme will come up for further consideration and decision on Parliamentary action in furtherance of it. This meeting will voice the emphatic opinion of the rank and file of the Congress and that of the broad masses of the country.

The leaders who will gather in the Imperial Capital cannot afford to ignore such an expression of the people's opinion lightly.

KANARA PEASANTS' RELIEF COMMITTEE

Collections Still Going On In City

The Secretaries of the Kanara Peasants Relief Committee writes:

The Secretaries of the Relief Committee acknowledge the following list of donations and promises of which definite information has been received at the Office:

Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai, Advocate Rs. 1,000; Through Dr. Deshmukh (from a friend) Rs. 1,000; Sjt. Jayawant Shantaram and Bros. Rs 151; Sjt Kastur Nagesh Pai Rs 125; Sjt Narayan Venkatesh Shenoy Rs 101.

Collection work in various parts of the City is going on and it is not yet possible to get complete reports from all quarters where workers are distributed.

Workers of the Gandhi Seva Sena are still at it and they are not going to rest till they complete the work they have taken up.

Collections are going on in some of the offices. But still many more offices remain untouched. We may only say for the present that people willing to pay even in those offices will be given an opportunity to do their duty.

The names of all the donors have not yet been published. We may reasonably plead that it is not possible to publish the names of all donors and their donations as soon as they are received. We are trying to send to the press at our earliest the lists as we receive them.

ENCOURAGING RESPONSE TO APPEAL

Subscription To List To Remain Open For Some Time

The Secretaries of the Kanara Peasants' Relief Committee, writes:—

"Collection for the relief of Kanara peasants is briskly going on and the response from the citizens is very encouraging. Donations are steadily coming in, and we feel optimistic that we shall be able to give at least partial, if not adequate help to the brave peasants of Karnatak.

Coupons are still in circulation and collections on them are made in various offices and business firms. This work will continue for some time more until every person has an opportunity to subscribe his or her mite.

The Seeds Traders' Association, Mandvi, have contributed Rs. 2,000 and Sjt. G. N. Thakor, Advocate, and Sjt. Nilkanth Atmaram Shiveshwarkar, Advocate, has each donated Rs. 500 to the relief fund."

KANARA RELIEF DONATIONS

The Secretaries, Kanara Peasants' Relief Committee write:—

The following is the further list of contributions received at the B P C C Office:—

The Seeds Traders' Association Rs. 2,000; Messrs. Jayawant Shantaram and Bros. Rs. 151; Sjt. Kastur Nagesh Pai Rs. 125; Vasant Bhuvan, Girgaum Rs. 101-5-9; Staff of Vasant Bhuvan Rs 13-4; Welcome Hindu Hotel Rs. 10; Narayan Venkatesh Shenoy Rs. 101; Pai Vishranti Bhuvan, Wadi Bunder Rs. 52-2-3; Narsidas Gangji Rs. 51, D V Shah Baroda Rs. 50; K B Rau Rs 25; Venkatesh Rao Rai Rs. 25; Mrs. Dina A. Ardeshir, Khow Rs. 25; Bhola Krishna Kamat Rs. 25.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Posh Sud 10, 1991
Muslim: Shavval 8, 1353.
Parsi: Amardad 10, 1304.
Sunrise: 7h. 15m.
Sunset: 6h. 21m.
High Tide: 6-39; 21-15
Low Tide: 1-38; 13-52

Public Meeting called by Bombay Congress Socialist Party, Chowpatty Sands, 6 p.m. (S.T.)

TUESDAY, Jan 15.

Third M.B.B.S. Examination Results, University Building, 2 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 16.

Municipal Standing Committee, 2-40 p.m.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

THURSDAY, Jan. 17.

University of Bombay: Wilson Philological Lecture, South Wing, 5-15 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence

DEATH

RODRIGUES—BRAZ LEONARD, second son of the late Joseph Francis Rodrigues (Deputy Shipping Master and brother of Dr. Peter Rodrigues. Funeral will leave his residence at 5-30 p.m. this evening for Salvacao Church, Dadar.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN

Special Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The N. Y. K. Steamer "Lisbon Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 11th instant and is due to arrive here on Monday afternoon the 14th instant at 3-0 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Parcels for Germany direct per s. s. Ivenfels will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 11 a.m. on Monday the 14th inst.

INDIA'S FIRST RADIO EXHIBITION

Khan Bahadur D. B. Cooper will perform the opening ceremony of India's First Radio Exhibition in the Sir C. J. Hall at 5-30 p.m. on Monday.

JAMIAT SHUBBAN AL-MUSLIMEEN

The free English teaching Night Classes of Jamiat Shubban-al-Muslimeen will re-open from Monday the 14th instant. Muslim beginners are advised to enrol themselves. Time 8-30 p.m. to 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)

KALYAN ANDHRA ASSOCIATION

The members of the Association will meet in the Association Hall at 9 p.m. on Monday the 14th January 1935 when speeches will be delivered about the origin and significance of "Sankranthi." After that Mr. L. R Murthi will entertain the audience with his music. All members to please attend.

A LAUGH A DAY!

SUSHILA: "You are the very last man I want to marry."

SHANKER: "Oh God! How many do you expect to marry before you get to me?"

KRISHNA

TO-DAY 3 SHOWS: 3; 6-15 and 10 P.M.
PRABHAT'S EPIC JEWEL
Amrit Manthan
Running for the Triumphant 14TH WEEK!
Remember—"Amrit Manthan" is the only Cosmopolitan Entertainment for the Family.
Direction:—
WESTERN INDIA THEATRES LIMITED.

See the Romance of the 1935—WOMAN!
in Victory Pictures' Social
Nava Bharat
or "JAVAN MARD"—(Lion-Hearted).
Featuring the Stunt-King:
NAVINCHANDRA, Miss ALAKNANDA, Miss SHIVARANI & Miss KAMAR.
TO-DAY 4 SHOWS:
2-30; 5-15; 8 & 10-30 P.M.

MINERVA

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR—"Little Friend" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"What Every Woman Knows." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Sultana" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Danny Boy". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON—"Prince Of Areadia." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Now and Forever." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Lilies of the Field". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"The Tyrant". Time as usual.
GLOBE—"Shah Beheram." Daily at 3-15, 8 and 10-15 p.m.
MINERVA—"Nav Bharat." Daily at 5--15, 8 and 10-15 p.m.
KRISHNA — "Amrit Manthan." Daily at 6-15 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL — "Samaj-ki-Bhul." Time as usual.
PALACE—"George White's Scandals". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Indira, M.A." Daily at 5, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12 noon: Time Signal. Selection of Indian music. 1 p.m. Available Market Rates. European Lunch Time Music, Quentin Maclean, at the Organ of the Trocadero Cinema with Layton and Johnstone—Duettists (Columbia). Quentin Maclean, Layton and Johnstone, Quentin Maclean, Layton and Johnstone, Quentin Maclean. 5-30 p.m. The Relay from "The Radio Exhibition." 7 p.m. Indian Programme. Classical and Light music by Saraswatibai Fatherkoper. 8 p.m. Empire Relay. 8-45 p.m. Indian Programme: General News in Hindi and Commercial News. 9-15 p.m. European Programme: Weather Report and News Bulletin. 9-30 p.m. Jos Ghisleri and his Symphonians, Creighton Thompson, Baritone.

Empire Broadcasting

7-45 p.m. Big Ben. The B B C Empire Orchestra; 8-45 p.m. Variety; 9-30 p.m. The Hungaria Gipsy Band, conducted by George Garay. Relayed from the Hungaria Restaurant, London: 10 p.m. The News: 10-20 p.m. A Ballard Concert: 10-45 p.m. Sydney Baynes and his Band 11-15 p.m. Close down.

NEXT HINDI EXAMINATIONS

The next Hindi Examinations will be held on Sunday 11th February 1935. The examinations are in three grades Prathamik, Madhyama and Rashtra Bhasha.

Those who wish to sit for these will please send in their application, in the prescribed form before 12th January 1935.

Application forms and particulars can be had from the Napoo Hall, Matunga between 8-30 and 9-30 p.m.

TEA-PARTY TO DR. JAFRY

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Dr. S. N. A. Jafry, Bar-at-Law, Deputy Director of Public Information, Government of India, was met at a tea--party, by Mr. S. C. Majumdar, Director-in-Charge of the United Press of India, at the Monjinis at 4 p.m. to-day.

Among those present there were Mr. P. N. Mitra, Postmaster-General, Bombay, Mr. Bhatheja, Member, Indian Tariff Board, and Mr. S. A. Brelvi.

The REGAL
DAILY, at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
HELEN HAYES
SIR JAMES Barrie's
WHAT EVERY WOMAN KNOWS
with Brian AHERNE • Madge EVANS
Romance—Comedy—Pathos!

THE CAPITOL
DAILY, at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
FAME MEANT NOTHING TO HER....She wanted....
DANNY BOY
A thrilling tale of mother-love!
POPULAR SONGS!

THE CONGRESS CREED

B. P. C. C. Meeting To Consider Change Adjourned

MEMBERS ATTEND ANOTHER "IMPORTANT FUNCTION"

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee met on Sunday night to transact very important business, namely, the decision of the Committee regarding changing the creed of the Congress.

Opinions of the Provincial Committees were invited by the Working Committee regarding the proposed change of the words 'Peaceful and Legitimate," in Article I of the Congress Constitution to "Non-violent and truthful."

At the outset, Mr. Patil read the minutes of the last meeting, which were approved by the Committee.

Then the President read out the results of the A. I. C. C. elections.

Immediately after, Mr. K. M. Munshi moved an adjournment of the House, as nearly a dozen members of the House were going out to attend a very important function. He said that he did not wish o disturb the meeting but as many of them had to go to that function which was just then in progress at the Blavatsky Lodge, he had to move the adjournment motion.

Mr. S. K. Patil said that the business that had to be transacted was very important and the Working Committee, which was meeting at Delhi wanted the opinions of the Provincial Committees before the meeting.

Mr. Munshi said that on such an important matter all of them would like to have their say and that was why he was moving an adjournment.

The motion was put to vote and carried.

CONCERT IN AID OF DISPENSARY

The Joint Hon. Secretaries, Bombay Homoeopathic Medical Association, write:

Bai Laxmibai will give a concert in aid of the free Dispensary, on Monday, the 14th instant at the Opera House.

THE GATHA SOCIETY

A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held on Tuesday, 15th January 1935 at 6 p.m (S.T.) at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute's Hall, (Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort). Mr. Behramgore Tehmuras Anklesaria, M.A., will deliver a discourse on "The Age of Zarathushtra."

All the members, friends and visitors are cordially invited.

THANA SHORTHAND WRITERS' ASSOCIATION

The first annual meeting of the Thana Shorthand Writers' Association was held in the Thana Shorthand and Typewriting Institution on Sunday last. The report for the year 1934 and accounts ended 31st December 1934 were read.

The following office-bearers were then elected for 1935.

President: Mr. Bhagwantrao A. Padhye; Chairman: Mr. Rajani Nath D. Sule; Hon. Secretary: Mr. Krishnaji P. Apte.

THE POST GRADUATE MEDICAL COLLEGE

Drs. K. Saha, M.B., (Calc. Univ.), D.O.M.S., (Lon. & Oxon); A. C. Roy, L.M.S. (Calc. Univ.); H. C. Dutta, M.B., (Calc. Univ.): Mrs. Lall, M.B., Homoeopath, N. Ghatak, B.A., Homoeopath, are appointed as Examiners for the Faculty Examination of M.D. M.S. of the Post Graduate Medical College (Homoeopathic), 59, Portuguese Church Street, Dadar, 14.

The Examination will be held on the 29th April 1935 and onward, at the College Hall. Private Homoeopathic Practitioners, desirous to appear for the Faculty Examination should get the forms from the Principal before the 21st instant.

RAHNUMA-I-MAZDAYASNAN SABHA

Under the auspices of the Rahnuma-i-Mazdayasnan Sabha a lecture will be delivered at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute's Hall, (Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort), on Monday, the 14th January 1935, at 5-45 p.m. (S.T.) when Ervad Framroze Ardeshir Bode will speak on "Is Religion An Incentive or Impediment to Human Progress?"

TARUN BHARAT WYAYAM MANDIR

The annual gathering of the above Wyayam Mandir will be held at 3 p.m. (S.T.) on Monday the 14th instant., at Talcherkar's Wadi near Lower Parel Station. Rao Bahadur Ramchandra Santuram Asavale has kindly consented to preside. Government Labour Officer, Mr. W. Gilligan and Mr. C A Dalal, Labour Officer of the M O Association will be among the chief guests.

All interested in the Wwayam activities are cordially requested to attend.

WILL 'D' WARD VOTERS FORGET TRUSTED SERVANT?

Nariman's Appeal To Return Him To Corporation As He Is Full Of Energy And Enthusiasm To Serve City

The following appeal to voters of 'D' Ward has been issued by Sjt. K. F. Nariman:

"Some friends have requested me to issue the usual Election manifesto in support of my candidature from 'D' Ward I think these manifestoes are necessary for new candidates only who seek support for the first time. Old candidates and sitting members, should rather depend upon their past record of actual services, than vague promises for the future.

If my humble efforts to serve the city for the last several years in various spheres, including Municipal Corporation, are not considered sufficient guarantee to inspire trust and confidence amongst the voters so as to induce them to extend their spontaneous support, then I have no right to demand their votes by making ambiguous promises for the future.

"NEVER FLINCHED OR FALTERED"

I will not be so presumptuous as to assert that all previous promises have been fulfilled. I must confess that, in spite of all my will and desire, due to circumstances beyond my control. Some of the election pledges have not been redeemed; but I can maintain with confidence and without fear of contradiction that I have never flinched or faltered in my persistent efforts to serve the city, according to my humble capacity, without fear or favour, and I can repeat the assurance to my electors in 'D' Ward, that if on this occasion too, they generously extend their support to me as they have always done before, they will never find their confidence misplaced or trust betrayed.

I have deemed it necessary to issue this short appeal to voters in 'D' Ward as in my present circumstances I have not been able to cope with an extensive and expensive election campaign that is considered an essential pre-requisite to success; and during my election rounds, to my dismay I discovered that several friends are not even aware that I am standing as a candidate from 'D' ward. Hence I desire to approach them by means of this short appeal through the press.

Even democracy in these days has become a refined and extravagant art and the very sacrifice offered by one, in service of the country, deprives him of the sinews that are needed to secure success in a keen contest.

ENERGY AND AMBITION TO SERVE

I have neither a fleet of cars nor a battalion of workers and canvassers. But I still possess a wealth of inexhaustible energy and warm ambitious desire to serve, and in spite of my poor election paraphernalia and defective preparations and arrangements, I am confident that intelligent progressive and discriminating voters of "D" Ward will not so easyli etaoin etaionn not so easily dismiss, without a just cause, their old and trusted voluntary servant, but will give him further opportunity to use the hammer (that is assigned to me as an election symbol) as vigorously and forcefully as before, till all reactionary opposition to public good and welfare completely disappears from that temple of civic service."

City Municipal Elections

MEETINGS TO ADVOCATE CLAIMS OF KARNIK AND NIMBKAR

(From A Correspondent)

A public meeting was held at Lalbaug on Saturday, to support the candidature of Sjt. Karnik.

Mr. Wamanrao Kulkarni presided. He appealed to the workers not to be disheartened at the failure of the strike, but to strengthen the Union.

Smti. Ushabai Dange has appealed to the workers to be aware of leaders who marred the workers' struggle."

Mr. Karnik, the candidate from the F. Ward, compared the conditions prevailing in poor people's localities with those prevailing in the rich people's localities, and opined that the difference was to nothing else but returning landlords and rich people to the Corporation. He then explained to them as to the work that he would do in the Corporation if returned there, so he asked the voters to cast all their votes in his favour.

Mr. Nimbkar, then said that he hoped the workers would elect their true representative whatever the other leaders might say.

ANOTHER MEETING

(From A Correspondent)

A public meeting was held in the Sadashiv Cross lane on Wednesday to support the candidature of Sjt. Nimbkar in the ensuing municipal election, from D Ward, when Mr. K. R. Purohit of "Navakal" presided.

Mr. Karnik candidate from F ward appealed to the audience to take upon themselves voluntarily the work of canvassing for Mr. Nimbkar and thus get him elected.

Mr. Nimbkar explained the programme for which he stood. He asked the voters to look to the resolution moved by Smti. Man'ben Kara in the last Corporation about the unemployment problem, and how at that time a citywide propaganda was done in favour of that resolution which was passed. He gave an assurance to the voters that he and Mr. Karnik would not confine their activities to the Municipal work alone but would continue the other work they had undertaken with equal enthusiasm.

Mr. S. K. Pupala's Candidature

Mr. S. K. Pupala in the course of a manifesto to the voters of E Ward says:—

You are aware that, I am standing as a candidate in the forthcoming Municipal election from E. Ward (Byculla) that will take place on Tuesday the 22nd January.

Though the B. P. C. C. has decided not to run the elections officially, it has at least encouraged individual Congressmen to contest the elections. It has also issued special directions to the voters in all the seven wards of the city to vote for such candidates as supported the Congress policy and have undergone sacrifices in obedience to the Congress command.

I have been a Congressman for the last several years and was the President of the E. Ward (Byculla) D. C. C. from 1930 to 1934 and took active part in the last C. D. movement. I was also elected to the A I C C representing the B P C C during the said period. I am at present a sitting member of the B. P. C. C. representing the Byculla D. C. C.

I may also state that, as one of the members of the Working Committee of the 48th Session of the Indian National Congress Reception Committee, I did my best to make it a complete success.

During the period I was in the Corporation and the Schools' Committee I tried my level best to guard the interest of the City.

Mr. Gole's Candidature

Dr. Deshmukh, Mr. Dimtimkar and others supporting the candidature of Mr. Ramchandrarao Gole from "E" Ward, say:—

A worker and a poor man, Mr. Gole has always stood for him whom President Roosevelt of America has called "the forgotten man" that is, the man who works and sweats and pays, but who has no voice nor practically any rights in public life. Mr. Gole has been always the Spokesman and the Champion of this forgotten man. Mr. Gole, besides, has on every possible occasion insisted on the widening of the franchise, so that the man-in-the street may have a voice, as he has certainly a stake, in the Government of his city.

As a leading member of the Schools Committee for a number of years, Mr. Gole has done sterling work, on the one hand striving for the widest possible extension of opportunities for education to the poorer classes, and on the other endeavouring to cut out waste and extravagance.

Support To Mr. Lele's Candidature

Messrs. B. G. Horniman, B. N. Motiwala, R N. Bapasola, J. K. Mehta, Chimanlal P. Shah, Dr. N. D. Savarkar and several other prominent citizens of Bombay have issued the following statement:—

Mr. P. R. Lele is for the first time standing as a candidate for the ensuing municipal election from D (Girgaon) Ward. We have known Mr. Lele for years as an unostentatious, self-less worker in all good and noble causes. As a man, he is absolutely simple and transparently sincere. He is a good student of history and is besides, a tried Congressman of merit. All the qualifications mentioned above are necessary in candidates aspiring to be of service either in local self-Government bodies or in higher legislative institutions. We, therefore, unhesitatingly recommend to the voters of D Ward whether they be Congressmen or not, to strongly support the candidature of Mr. Lele and we assure the public that, if elected Mr Lele, by his services, will surely justify their choice.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

"Watchdogs" In The Corporation

The Congress Socialists are the only organised Party, who are contesting the Municipal elections on a programme of their own. They are only a handful. There are 86 Councillors to be elected by the City to the Corporation, and no less than 150, besides the Socialists, are contesting the elections. The question that is being asked is: "What can these seven Socialists do in the Corporation?" These seven as well as other Congressmen will be the "watchdogs" of the voters' interests inside the Corporation, which are being flouted times without number by the very men who go from door to door begging for votes. These seven with the other Congressmen will certainly form a formidable group. They will certainly not allow the Corporation to shut its eyes and ears, as it has done so far, when questions of very great importance, affecting the voters, the middle class and the poor of the City come for discussion.

Clean The City Campaign

The practice of throwing 'kutchra,' waste, cooked food, rotten vegetables and spitting on the open road from the windows above has become so wide-spread and common in Bombay that it is time the citizens took up an educative propaganda in the interest of their own health to check the nuisance. The practice is not only annoying to the pedestrians but it also adversely affects the appearance of the city. There are very few houses in the city where from windows refuse and rotten vegetables are not thrown either on the street or in the gutter. This practice in the long run affects the health of those who throw these articles. It has become deep-rooted and the landlords and tenants should make common cause to stop it. The landlords can well afford to put dust-bins on each floor of their buildings to dump the refuse and instruct the tenants to deposit all refuse there. The tenants, too, can form themselves into a league to keep the building and the gutter adjoining their building clean and in sanitary condition. It is not possible for the Municipality to check the nuisance by posting a man on duty to watch as to who throws the 'kutchra' etc. The tenants, however, can take up the work to keep the building, the stairs and the gutter clean. If they do so, there will be a marvellous change in the health of the city. If the tenants of one building take the lead, others will follow suit.

ELECTION MEETING

A meeting of the Chikalvadi residents will be held on Monday the 14th instant at 8-45 p.m. in the Chowk of Bhagirathibai Buildings, Chikalvadi, in connection with the forthcoming Municipal election when Dr. N. S. Balsekar will preside and Mr. M R Masani, Congress Socialist candidate from 'D' ward, Smt. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya, Mr. Yusuf Meherali, Mr. R. A. Khedgikar, President, G.I.P. Workers' Union and Abdul Majid Hakim will speak.

"F" WARD VOTERS' MEETING

A public meeting of the "F" Ward voters will be held to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at Kamgar Maidan, Parel, to support the candidature of Mr. S B. Mahadeshwar. Mr. D. D. Wadia will preside and Messrs. Mulraj Karsondas, Jamnadas Dwarkadas, P. R. Lele, Kubal, Kanthi and others will speak.

'C' WARD MEETING

A meeting of the 'C' Ward District Congress Committee, will be held on Monday the 14th January 1935 at 3 p.m. at the Committee Office, Chhotalal Bhuvan Kalbadevi Road

CANDIDATE FOR 'G' WARD.

Mr. B. N. Taralkar is one of the Candidates for the ensuing Municipal Election, his symbol is cart.

REQUEST TO 'D' WARD VOTERS

Dr. D. D. Sathaye writes:

I think I will be able to serve the 'D' Ward better by being outside the Corporation, and so I retire in favour of Mr. G. V. Deshmukh whom I hope they will support solidly.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The Hony. Secretary of the Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit Parsee General Hospital announces further donations amounting to Rs. 13,961.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ADULT EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

English Literature Classes on Mondays will meet in University South Wing for the rest of the term, instead of in the Wilson College. Professor K. L. Joshi will meet the Class on Monday, the 14th, at 6-30 p.m

Professor J.C.P. d'Andrade will meet his class in Logic, in Wilson College, on Monday, the 14th, at 6--30 p.m.

BOY KNOCKED DOWN BY CAR

Homi Jehangirji, a Parsi boy aged 7, was knocked down while attempting to cross a road on Sunday evening by private car W 6011.

He was rushed immediately to the J. J. Hospital where soon after admission he expired. His skull was fractured and the brains had blown out. Death was almost instantaneous.

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BOMBAY: MONDAY, JANUARY 14, 1935

NEW FETTERS FOR INDIA

The so-called Trade Treaty between India and Britain is open to criticism from a variety of standpoints; but from none so effectively as from its implied denial of any right of India to develop to their maximum capacity her own productive resources. Neither the preamble, nor any of its clauses, breathes a syllable of this right. Instead the whole document, and each clause in it give every pre-eminence to the right of the British manufacturer for differential, or preferential, treatment in this country. Nowhere in the Dominions,—and much less in any independent country,—is the inherent right of a people to develop to their utmost their available natural resources given such a go-by as in this Trade Treaty. Had it really been a Treaty, in form as well as in intent, and not a barefaced imposition, the preamble would have categorically affirmed India's right to develop, against *all* competitors, and by every means in her power, her own productive resources, so as to increase the sum total of her native wealth, and thereby promote the well-being of her people. Had the preamble laid it down that it is the unquestioned and inherent right of the Indian nation to plan, protect and develop to the maximum capacity the industrial, mineral and agricultural resources of the country, the specific clauses of the Treaty proper would not have commenced with a recognition, as Article 1 now does, that "conditions within the industries in India may be such that the Indian industry requires a higher level of protection against foreign goods than against imports of United Kingdom origin." Why? Why not the converse of this? No reasons are given. Such a provision may be a deduction of a special investigation by a specific commission of enquiry. But to make it a primary clause of a solemn Treaty invites the obvious rejoinder that conditions of Indian industry may be such as to require a stronger protection against British imports than against imports from other countries, trade with whom is on the whole more advantageous to India! The foreigner is not advantaged in India by those invisible ties of language and culture, of race and economic interest, which bind the present rulers of this country to their compatriots in Britain. Hence, even if other things were really equal, India needs protection against none of her competitors so effectively, so jealously and persistently, as against her British rival, in every field of industry. But the irony of fate, and the provisions of this Treaty (?) have it, that just against this most potent rival to Indian industry, India can now not only have no protection or safeguard, but she will even be bound to show a particular tenderness and solicitude for this competitor against any fancied competition from abroad.

Privileges For The British

The Treaty recognises, indeed, the right of the Indian Government—article 3. (1)—to safeguard Indian industries against unfair competition under the Safeguarding Act of 1933. But what safeguarding, under this Act could be available against a country, which dictates our currency and exchange policy, and rigidly maintains it in her own interest; which has the monopoly of our foreign banking and overseas carrying trade; which has been, up to now, our sole spokesman and representative,—not to say our only visible authority,—in all our relations, political or economic, with other countries? Similarly, the Treaty recognises—articles 2 and 3 (4)—the revenue requirements of the Indian Government. But no revenue duty, however high, can really protect an indigenous industry; and that reservation is accordingly futile as it is intended to be ineffective. Besides, even revenue needs can only have "due weight in fixing the levels of import duties" (article 2), whatever that may mean in practice. The rights of India are thus conspicuous by their being totally neglected, or even denied by implication. The Britisher, on the other hand, is secured definite privileges by specific undertakings under this Treaty of the Government of India. The Government of India undertake that the measure of protection to be afforded to Indian industry shall be only such, and no more, as would equate the prices of imported goods with fair selling prices for similar goods produced in India. This is an express undertaking under article 3 (2), which categorically adds:—"and that, wherever possible, having regard to provisions of this Article, lower rates of duty will be imposed on goods of United Kingdom origin." The atrocity of this article is not evident on the surface to the uninitiated. There are very few industries, like the steel industry, which are a virtual monopoly of one concern in India; where, therefore, the "fair selling price", as mentioned in this article, would not cause much difficulty in determining. In all those industries, however, which have a number of competing establishments, scattered all over the country, with a variety of local advantages or difficulties in the matter of production costs, what is to be regarded as a "fair selling price," so as to determine the upper limit of permissible protective duty? Will they consider the production conditions of the best organised and most advantageously situated establishment in India, as the only basis for determining the "fair selling price" in India? And even to these allowing no more profit than a maximum of 10 per cent? Such a course,—by no means fanciful or unlikely under this undertaking,—would have one of two unwelcome results. It would either kill the weaker or less advantageously situated establishments; or, else, lead to an intensive trustification in Indian industry, in mere self-defence, which would mean as intensive an exploitation of the Indian consumer. Or, perhaps, do the authors or inspirers of this Treaty really desire such a consummation, in the double hope of either forcing the Indian industrialist into the most unpopular and hateful position in his own country: or driving him into a combine with the corresponding British Indian industry, for a more effective exploitation of the Indian consumer?

Eye-Wash

In either case, the provision is fatal to a real growth of all-round industry in India. This is particularly to be dreaded when one remembers the tail-end of the article, already quoted. By that provision duties must, 'wherever possible', be lower on British goods than on those from other countries. This "wherever possible" is an eye-wash, in so far as it may be trusted to avoid glaring cases of undeserved preference. It shall be "always possible"; and it is intended to be "always possible", to give to British industry coming within the scope of Indian import duties, a marked preference over the foreign competitor. It shall, in fact, ultimately and irresistibly prove to be the sole condition of Indian industry obtaining any protection, however strong the case for its protection may be, viz., that British competing industry shall obtain preference over foreign, if not also Indian, produce, in the Indian market. The student of Indian history inevitably recalls the classic case of Mir Cassim in Bengal in the darkest days of that province. When the Nawab found that he could not really struggle against the invidious advantage claimed by the Company's rapacious servants, he sought to neutralise their advantage by granting similar conditions to his own subjects for trading in his jurisdiction. The most elementary student of Indian history will tell you what was the fate of that Nawab who dared to put his own subjects on a par with the servants of the East India Company. From the days of Clive to those of Willingdon, there is a space of 175 years, and if there is going to be a difference in consequence of any attempt to place Indian interests, not in any advantageous, but merely equal, position 'vis-a-vis' the British, the difference will be more glaringly against India. That's all!

Amazing Proposal

Whenever any Indian industry demands protection in India, and the Government of India are persuaded to set in motion their cumbersome machinery for investigation of the case, and recommendation on the form and extent of protection to be given, the British competitors will be entitled, under article 4, to represent their own case; and the Government of India will be bound to give full consideration to these representations. His Majesty's Government may even move the Indian Government to inquire if the existing duties on the articles in question are appropriate, from the viewpoint of the principles laid down in article 3. How this provision would work, it is a little difficult to forecast. But the prophecy is absolutely safe that, if any existing protective duty is deemed to be "inappropriate" under the principles laid down in that article, the protection granted might be withdrawn. And such withdrawal may occur even during the stipulated term of that protection. Indian industrialists and business entrepreneurs will have to think twice before making commitments on the faith of such stipulation, which may be rendered void and ineffective even during the currency of the term of protection. Will that be in the best interests of India's economic regeneration?

One-Sided Agreement

In return for all these obligations on the Government of India, what does the British Government concede? They "will give 'consideration' to the steps that might be taken, in co-operation with the respective commercial interests, to develop import from India of raw or semi-manufactured materials used in the manufacture of articles of a class, which, on import into India, are subject to differential protective duties"! Note well that the British Government are *not* undertaking anything; they commit themselves to nothing more than a mere "consideration to the steps that might be taken" for encouraging such imports. They would, without any such treaty, give such consideration, if such imports are necessary and advantageous to their own industry. What more do they give as a 'quid-pro-quo' for the substantial concessions they have forced out of Indian authorities? They invite the Government of India to "note the steps" that have been taken to encourage the import of raw cotton into Britain; but we cannot say and published statistics do not disclose that those steps have been particularly effective, or profitable to India. They further "undertake to continue to use all possible efforts, in co-operation with the commercial interests, to stimulate the consumption of Indian cotton in all possible ways, including technical research, commercial investigation, market liaison, and industrial propaganda." What a magnificent gesture to promote Indian interests! Especially after everything possible has been done to damage Indian commerce with other and more profitable customers for such articles, by the simple fact of universal preference to British manufactures!

Burden On India

This last aspect of this Treaty needs specially to be emphasised. Our trade is a fair means of obtaining advantages from our foreign customers. But once we are bound down to show undiscriminating preference to goods of a given country, we can have no hope of obtaining any substantial advantage from other countries. India's trade balance is in her favour with practically every country except Britain. And yet, by this preposterous engagement, we are bound to show a preference to the one country with which we have the most unfavourable balance of accounts. If we neglect or handicap our most advantageous buyers, we must be prepared to see a further decay of our export industries than has already happened under this blighting policy of imperial preference! Britain is, as befits an imperialist capitalist power, hard in bargaining. She gives India nothing but mere "consideration",—moral and barren—in return for all the advantages wrung out of India. In the Dominions, she is powerless to do us any good, even if she really desired it, in the matter of promoting our trade or protecting our citizens. So that all this grant of preference to British manufactures is an unalloyed, uncompensated burden on India, which we shall be bound to bear while the Treaty endures!

No Hope Of Economic Regeneration

It is useless to scrutinise further this exhibition of Britain's greed and diplomacy. We note that this Treaty is, in words, to last while the Ottawa Agreement endures; and that there is, therefore, a nominal, theoretical—, but extremely improbable—, possibility of its being denounced some day. That, however, will not help India to reconstruct her national economic system, particularly while the precious doctrine of the Governor-General's "Special Responsibility", under the projected Constitutional reforms, holds the field. The only doubt that might still linger, in the minds of the faithful and the unsophisticated, might relate to the possibility of protection by bounty or subsidy; or even by nationalisation of industry in India. For our part, we wonder if a programme of industrial nationalisation will be permitted, even on the basis of fair compensation to the dispossessed interests, while the letter or the spirit of this Treaty lasts. India had better bid farewell, in the face of this Treaty, to all her hopes of an early economic resources or alleviation of the resources; or alleviation of the poverty, distress, and starvation of her masses.

OUR LONDON LETTER

Acquisition Of Saar Will Be A Strong Card In The Hands Of Hitler.

From Our Own Correspondent

LONDON, Jan. 5.
(By Air Mail).

Ominous news continues to come from Germany. In order to maintain a united front among his followers, from the reports available in London, Hitler's game seems to be to "purge" those who are disunited in opinion with him. Some people here consider this as the beginning of serious disunity among Nazi leaders in Germany while some others think that it is a form of supef-hysteria developing in Hitler and Goering who are notorious for their overstrung nerves on account of the daily growing excitement over the Saar issue.

The acquisition of Saar would certainly be a strong card in Hitler's hands not only to popularise himself in Germany but to weaken French prestige in the eyes of European States. This, indeed, is no small advantage; yet the disadvantage of losing Saar is infinitely greater, and Hitler seems to visualise his undoing if the Saar plebiscite is lost. On a purely nationalist basis it was safely predicted that ninety per cent. of the Saar vote would be for a reunion with Germany and if that is now turned into a defeat the world will realise that Germany has lost German Saar simply and purely on account of Hitler. The Prussian militarists and the Bavarian Catholics might soon turn against Hitler as a dangerous enemy of the Father land.

Playing The Peace-Maker

In the meantime the French statesmen are also busy making their preparations and M. Laval's latest moves are not altogether disconnected with the same Saar nervousness. If the Saar vote proved to be overwhelmingly pro-German it would lower the prestige of French power and dominance in Europe in the eyes of small European States. M. Laval is, therefore, in a hurry to play the peace-maker of Europe and to take up an attitude of a lover of equality and brotherhood and independence of all States instead of being the dominant French boss of Central Europe. If the Saar vote went heavily against France or against the League of Nations, the smaller European Powers would seek friendship with Germany and Italy as against France. The French anxiety for the preservation of Austrian independence is, therefore, not so much for the love of Italy or Austria as for the fear of Germany's union with Austria leading to a formidable Central European State. The political independence of a small territory like Austria shorn of all her valuable industrial and forest provinces may be a source of national pride but it is a tremendous economic isolation. The common folks of Austria would not mind joining as a subordinate State either with Germany or with Czechoslovakia in order to acquire some economic equilibrium. As matters stand at present, Austria is nothing but the old capital of Vienna without a country which could maintain such an important capital city. If European jealousy prevents unity of Austria with Germany or Czechoslovakia then the rise of Communism in Austria would become unavoidable. As an isolated small Communist State she may not, of course, gain immensely from an economic point of view but a Communist Austria would draw to herself her former children and citizens who are now independent nationalists in Czechoslovakia and Hungary.

Kairov Murder And After

In spite of various reports, Moscow has not indulged in hasty and whole-sale executions of revenge but Moscow rulers are more anxious to obtain from the prisoners a whole and reliable story of what was happening underground that ultimately expressed itself in the shape of an open assassination. Leningrad authorities have discovered an amazing number of aliens with doubtful passports who had smuggled themselves in spite of the rigorous passport rules and regulations prevalent in the U. S. S. R. The

(Continued on page 4).

Frankly Speaking

"ESSENCE OF DEMOCRACY."

The Commissioner of Chittagong thinks that the essence of the J. P. C. scheme and new constitution will be "Parliamentary democracy". He arrives at this conclusion, because, according to him, the "Cabinet" "would have to depend for its continuance in power upon its policy and upon public confidence in its personnel." It is a notorious fact that the Britisher conveniently forgets the real meaning of democracy as understood at "Home" and invents, with respect to India, fantastically paradoxical interpretations of it. The essence of democracy lies in the right of the "Cabinet" to exercise power on behalf of and subject always and only to the approval of the people's representatives. The Cabinet will not be in "power" in that sense. As a matter of fact, reservations, safeguards, special responsibilities render "power" and "democracy" perversions of these words.

THE JAPANESE MANDATES.

No trouble as regards the Japanese mandates is anticipated at the forthcoming session of the Mandates Commission in Geneva. "Nobody," we are told, "appears to desire to raise discussion on points arising out of the Japanese withdrawal from the League." This is admirable as revealing a considerate recognition of the unfortunate helplessness of the League. But the arguments advanced are more clever than real. Even supposing that the absence of any specific stipulation means that League Mandates can be held by members who have, otherwise, rejected the League, has it been made sure that Japan accepts the jurisdiction of the League in the matter of the mandates? In other words if it was found by the Commission that she was *not* carrying out her obligations, would the League be able to take action against Japan? Would the League be entitled, in actual practice, to withdraw the Mandates?

VICEROY AT REWA

Both His Excellency, the guest, and His Highness, the host, refrained, at the inevitable banquet at Rewa, from pronouncing on the J. P. C. Report. But it was a novel excuse that His Excellency urged for their mutual silence. His Excellency thanked the host for his "characteristic desire to give my mind a rest during my all too short stay as your guest." We should have thought the Viceregal visits to States were intended for a higher and more practical purpose, to give the mind, indeed, a good deal of trouble, especially on the occasion of the banquet. Why then did both "carefully" avoid all references to "the Reforms and the future Constitution of India"? His Excellency, however, praised the work being done in an effort to keep Rewa abreast of modern movements. Such compliments with a few exceptions, have become inevitable commonplaces, and mean little in terms of the real problem, the moral, material and political conditions and rights of the people.

PIQUANT SITUATION.

Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose's membership of the Legislative Assembly has indeed produced a piquant situation. Under the order of the Governor-General-in-Council he is detained within the confines of a particular place in Bengal. And according to the summons of the Governor-General-in-Council he must leave his place of detention and proceed to Delhi to attend the Assembly sessions. Mr. Bose is reported to be in a dilemma and does not know what to do in the situation created by this administrative Jekyll and Hyde phenomenon. It, however, places Government in a definitely ridiculous position. There is only one sensible and dignified escape out of it. The Governor-General-in-Council who has detained Mr. Bose should yield to the Governor-General-in-Council who has summoned him. Government would be well-advised to do so, also, on the ground of obligations to the principles of democracy.

WHY NOT RELEASE HIM:

The country will receive with anxiety the report that Mrs. Motilal Nehru is suffering from a pretty severe attack of paralysis. It is said that on Friday she was unconscious for a few hours and that she has still partial paralysis of the right side. She is old and has been in indifferent health for some time past, and she has been suffering in a variety of ways for several years past. And it is the cumulative effect of these facts that makes one anxious about her condition. We trust the reported efforts to secure the transfer of Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru to Bombay will be successful. It would be more graceful if Government could release Pundit Jawaharlal unconditionally so as to enable him to be by his mother's side during her serious illness.

UNJUSTIFIABLE BAN.

Not a word of justice can be said in support of the ban on the Bombay Congress film imposed by the Peshawar authorities. Lakhs of people have seen the film in Bombay and elsewhere and nobody felt that there was anything objectionable in it. It appears that the Peshawar authorities are a little nervous regarding the somewhat prominent part Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan played in the session. But that is hardly a justification for the ban. Needless restrictions on the common rights of the people always defeat their purpose and only add to popular discontent.

"Unquestionably, difficult times lie ahead for all of us," said his Excellency the Viceroy at the Rewa Banquet.

Why not follow the Runciman-Mitra Agreement lead and safeguard against difficult times ahead by codifying the present, as Mr. Mody and Anglo-India would say?

* * * *

Malaviyaji, it is reported, is expected to leave for Delhi on 17th instant in order to help the Nationalist Party "in its work both inside the Assembly and outside."

We also notice that Haji Rahim Bakhsh of the All-India Muslim Conference calls upon Mussalmans to do some hard and loud work.

Now, since the ultimate "work" of both is identical, in its ultimate and only sequel, how would it be if the Nationalist Party and the Muslim Conference joined hands?

* * * *

Our 'alter ego' asks what the League would do in the event of Japan failing to discharge properly her obligations.

The answer is "Nothing." Indeed, so far as the Mandates are concerned the position of the League has most consistently been that the Mandatory can never do any wrong. And to this position the League of Nations, in the interest of the people of the territories concerned, has stuck, is sticking and will stick with admirable tenacity.

* * * *

"Prince Aly Khan accompanied by Mr. Naoroji Dumasia, left Bombay for Bhopal by air..... At Bhopal Prince Ali had an excellent time as guest of His Highness Nawab Sahib Hamid Khan."
—"Illustrated Weekly."

* * * *

"Nawab Sahib Hamid Khan" is distinctly good and a compliment to Mr. Naoroji Dumasia. But not quite.

* * * *

The Government of the Frontier Province have banned the Bombay Congress film on the ground that it contains some "objectionable features." What those features are nobody knows—even the millions in other Provinces, who have already seen it will not be able to tell. But we have no doubt that, if challenged in the Assembly, Sir Henry Craik, the Home Member—vice, Sir Harry Haig, promoted Governor of the United Provinces—will be able to give a convincing and revealing description of the "objectionable features."

* * * *

Zeal and enthusiasm have unfortunately got the better of Mr. H.P. Mody's recollection. He has contracted short memory. For he welcomes the "Indo"-British Agreement because "it must surely be regarded as a recognition of India's status as a high contracting party." To say nothing of the last instance of the "Indo"-Jap Pact, India attained, long ago, unquestionably dizzy heights of status—International AND Commonwealth—as a contracting party. It is really insult to "India" to forget that:

(1) "She" is a signatory to no less a historic document than the Treaty of Versailles itself, that.

(2) "She" is an original member—original in more senses of the word than one—of the greatest, grandest, highest, biggest, widest, broadest organisation in the world—the League of Nations and that

(3) "India" is a very important—important again in more senses than one of the word—member of a similar g-, g-, h-, b-, wi-, b-organisation in the British "Commonwealth" of Nations.

* * * *

Mr. Mody forgot all this, and thereby insulted "India," but we don't think he need apologise for it. His brilliant excuse is characteristically Modish. Quite "a la mode."

* * * *

"Though I have no particular opinion as to who should be the President (of the Assembly), I admit that the President must be a capable, efficient and clean person," says Mr. Jinnah.

Which means—since Mr. Jinnah, an eminent lawyer, ought to know his law of libel and defamation—that he will vote for every one of the candidates.

* * * *

Tommy was doing penance in the corner. Presently he thought aloud pensively.

"I can't help it if I'm not perfect," he complained. "I never heard of more than one perfect boy, anyway."

"Who was that?" asked his mother, thinking to point a moral.

"Pappa," came the reply, "when he was little."

Role Of Berlin Secret Police In Saar Plebiscite

Most Newspapers Confiscated

No Public Circulation Of Reports Unfavourable To Germany

EXTRA TRAINS GALORE TO CONVEY VOTERS

(SPECIAL CABLE)

SAARBRUECKEN, Jan. 12.

It is authoritatively learned that the rumours of postponement of the plebiscite are baseless.

The plebiscite Commission has rejected the plea of United Front for postponement on the ground of alleged grave terrorism by German Front.

No Newspapers Or Pamphlets

EARLIER.

In order to quell the rising passions, the Governing Commission prohibited the publication of any newspapers or pamphlets in Saar to-morrow. No spirits may be sold but wine and beer only between 13 hours and 15 hours and between 18 hours and 21 hours.

Extra Trains For Voters

Heavy snowfall will hamper motor lorries in carrying voters to the country districts to-morrow. Hundreds of extra trains will run conveying voters who have to vote in the same districts where they resided 15 years ago. Bonfires were lighted to-night on the hills of Saar and over the German border while churchbells throughout Saar were ringing continuously.

"That Justice May Prevail"

BERLIN.—Bells in all Churches of the Reich will ring the hour of to-morrow the Plebiscite Day and prayers will be said in all Chuches that "justice may prevail." With a view to preventing the public circulation of reports unfavourable to Germany all yesterday's English and French newspapers, except the "Times" and "Temps" were confiscated by the secret police.

ALL ABOUT SAAR TERRITORY

An answer in the affirmative to one of three questions will decide the nationality of over 800,000 Saarlanders when they go to the pools to-day (Sunday). The ballot paper will contain three questions submitted by the League, namely, maintenance of the existing regime, union with France, or union with Germany.

FORCE OF 3,300.

Elaborate precautions have been taken to ensure that order is maintained and International Force of 3,300 men raised by international agreement including a detachment of 1,500 men and officers of the British Army have been drafted into the territory during the plebiscite.

RICH COAL FIELDS.

The Saar territory which lies on the Franco-German frontier north of Lorraine has an area of 726 square miles and contains some of the most valuable coal mines in Europe. It was formerly included in Prussia and a small part of Bavaria but the treaty of Versailles it was placed under the control of the League of Nations for 15 years, France obtaining for the period the exclusive rights of exploitation of the coal mines as compensation for the destruction of the mines of North France during the Great War. It is at present governed by a Commission of five members established by the League aided by an Advisory Council of 33 members.

GENEVA DISCUSSIONS.

Both by its situation and the importance of its coal mines the preliminaries to holding the plebiscite have formed the subject of prolonged discussions in Geneva, with France and Germany as very interested parties.

In the Saar itself with its population of over half a million Catholics, about 200,000 Protestants and a minority of Jews and others there have been from time to time pro and anti-Nazi demonstrations calling for great vigilance on the part of the Governing Commission.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMISSION.

Finally the Council of the League of Nations appointed a committee under the chairmanship of Baron Aloisi of Italy to examine the various questions that arose in reference to the plebiscite including the question of determining the amount to be paid by Germany to France in respect of the Saar coal mines in the event of the decision being given in favour of Saar union with Germany. The League Council also appointed a commission of three consisting of M. de Jongh (Holland) president, M. Rhode (Sweden), and M. Henry (Switzerland) to supervise the plebiscite.

FRANCO-GERMAN AGREEMENT

The publication of the report of Baron Aloisi's committee marked a turn for the better. The committee reported that complete agreement on all political, administrative, and economic points submitted to them had been reached by the French and German Governments. By this agreement Germany agreed to pay France 900,000,000 francs for the Saar mines in the event of the plebiscite being favourable to her.

This agreement paved the way for an important decision taken by the British Government with regard to the plebiscite.

BRITISH PARTICIPATION.

At the meeting of the Lord Privy Seal, Mr. Anthony Eden, declared that the British Government was ready to participate in an international force before the plebiscite to keep peace and goodwill in the country provided both Germany and France assented.

British newspapers acclaimed the decision as a courageous one and European Powers including France and Germany warmly supported it. France offering free rail transport to the troops through her territory. It was also agreed that Maj-General J.E.S. Brind should be appointed Commander-in-Chief of the International Force.—Reuter.

Kanara Farmers In Distress

(Continued from page 8.)

ed was sold to keep body and soul together during the last two years. Some of the farmers were not able to pay their rents and in a few cases landlords have obtained decrees against them. In these circumstances what is being attempted is simply helping the farmers out of their utter helplessness and just enable them by the minimum assistance, to earn a living, barely sufficient to maintain themselves. The farmers realise fully well the utter impossibility and inadvisability of attempting any measures of compensation.

In my next article I shall briefly describe the present mental condition of the peasants now in utter distress.

ACQUITTED OF ARSON CHARGE

Trial Of Five Indians In Kenya Supreme Court

NAIROBI, Jan. 13.

After the longest trial in the history of the Kenya Supreme Court lasting 28 days in which six barristers and scores of witnesses were engaged by five Indians one of whom was N. S. Mangat, Indian member of the Kenya Legislature were acquitted on the charge of arson relating to partial destruction of a house at Nairobi belonging to one accused.

The defence alleged that the prosecution arose from a plot by Mangat's political enemies. Amazing interest was taken in the trial. Thousands of Indians thronged the precincts of the court on the final day, holding up traffic.—Reuter's Special.

RE-EQUIPMENT OF SINGAPORE FORCE

LONDON, Jan. 12.

A complete squadron for overseas will be re-equipped by air for the first time when flying boats at Singapore will be replaced by Short "Singapore" flying boats.

The present equipment consists of Supermarine Southamptons.

The new aircraft will be fitted with four Rolls Royce Kestrel engines and will be flown to Singapore from the Pembroke Dock on Jan. 15 under the command of Squadron Leader A. F. Lang. They are due at Karachi on Feb. 8 and with calls at Udaipur, Gwalior, Bhagalupr, Chittagong and Rangoon are due at Singapore on March 2.—Reuter's Extra Special.

MALARIA EPIDEMIC IN CEYLON

Sir Malcolm Watson's Plea For Investigation

(Special Cable)

LONDON, Jan. 12.

Sir Malcolm Watson, interviewed by Reuter, said he was most interested in the malaria epidemic. He heard nothing regarding the suggestion of the appointment of a Malaria Commission with himself as Chairman, but thought some sort of an independent body would have to be started on proper investigation and to get the whole thing on a proper basis.

It would take some time. "If the outbreak is as serious as it appears, I can hardly imagine the people of Ceylon can do nothing."

Sir M. Watson is due to go to Africa on February 15 for three or four months.

TORRENTIAL RAIN IN NORTH ENGLAND

(Special Cable).

LONDON, Jan. 12.

London and Paris experienced first snowfalls of the season today.

The fall in the Metropolis was confined to the Northern heights and the roads were icebound but the weather was genial.

Snow was reported in the country districts of Kent, Surrey Berks and Air Ministry predict further snow showers during the day.

Gales snow and torrential rain occurred in North England.

IN LINE WITH SISTER COMMUNITIES

(Continued from page 1).

'Hindustan Times', Delhi, in sending to these papers highly coloured and misleading reports of the events that took place on the occasion of Al-Wida Prayers at the Gyanbafi Mosque on the 4th instant. It is absolutely incorrect to say the Mussalmans insisted on saying their prayers on any prohibited area adjoining the temple of Vishwanath. The Mussalmans did not insist on holding their prayers on any such area. All that they did was peacefully to say their prayers on the Northern strip of land whereon they have been offering their prayers without any let or hindrance from any quarter since time immemorial."

The meeting was presided over by Dr. Khurshaid Ali Khan, President of Anjuman, in Tezamia Masjid, Benares.

The resolutions were ratified in the mass congregation of Mussalmans at Gyanbafi Mosque before Friday Prayers and were adopted unanimously.

The deputation consists of Dr. Khurshaid Ali Khan, Maulana Mohd. Ibrahim, Shk. Ibrahim Saheb, Imam, Juma Masjid, Dr. Abdul Karim Faruqi, Moulvi Abdul Majid, Mohd. Fkram Khan Saheb, Mirza Rahmatullah Saheb and Mr. Abdul Khair."

"LINDY" BABY KIDNAPPING REVELATIONS

"New York Post's" Story Of "Hauptmann's Double"

(Special Cable)

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.

A new development in the Lindbergh Case which is expected to help the defence, has been revealed.

The "New York Post" says, a man, Robert Scanlon described as Hauptmann's double was found in the Menlo Park, New Jersey. Scanlon says, he was inspecting property near the Lindbergh estate on the day of the alleged kidnapping driving a green car and was prepared to testify that he was in the woods surrounding Lindbergh's house about the time of kidnapping.

Meanwhile, Mr. Reilly states seven handwriting experts after examining newspaper reproductions of ransom notes and Hauptmann's handwriting concluded that the writer was not the same

DOLLFUSS MURDER ECHO

Brothers Guilty Of High Treason

VIENNA, Jan. 12.

Brothers, Dr. Walter Ott, surgeon and Rudolf Ott were found guilty of high treason by the Military Court being implicated in the conspiracy last July, when Dr. Dollfuss was assassinated, to raid President Miklas's villa, seize him to compel him to sign a proclamation handing over power to Naziz.

Walter was sentenced to imprisonment for life and Rudolf to ten years imprisonment.—Reuter.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

Govt. Of India Appoints Central Marketing Staff

PROVISION MADE FOR FIVE YEARS

NEW DELHI, Jan. 13.

The constitution of a central marketing staff, attached to the office of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research consisting of an Agricultural Marketing Adviser; seven senior Marketing Officers and ten assistant marketing officers, is announced in a resolution of the Government of India in the department of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.

THEIR FUNCTION.

To these officers will be allotted the work of investigating the chemical and physical characteristics of commodities and groups of commodities, such as oil, seeds, grains, fruit, etc., besides the testing of grading technique and equipment under practical conditions.

Planning, direction and interpretation of marketing surveys will be the responsibility of the central marketing staff, the work to be carried out in close co-operation with the Provincial Marketing Officers.

As regards the provincial staff, it is hoped that each Provincial Government will endeavour to appoint marketing staff fully adequate to the needs of the Province.

As regards finance, the Government of India have agreed, subject to funds being voted by the Legislative Assembly, to meet for a period of 5 years expenditure on the central staff as well as certain staff in the Provinces. The total grant for the Provincial Staff has been fixed at Rs. 2 lakhs per annum, which will be placed at the disposal of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research in the same manner as other grants made by the Government of India to the Council.—A.P.

State-Owned Railways Recover From Depression

Goods Traffic Responsible For Increase Of Two Crores In Earnings

The Report by the Railway Board on Indian Railways for the year ending 31st March 1934 which has just been issued, shows some signs of recovery from the depression into which Indian Railways in common with the railways of the rest of the world had fallen. The earnings of State-owned lines increased from Rs. 84 crores in 1932-33 to Rs. 86 crores in 1933-34, representing an increase of about Rs. 2 crores, which was principally attributable to the increase in the earnings from goods traffic. In spite of this increase the net receipts were insufficient to meet interest charges. The total deficit was nearly 8 crores, to meet which, as in the two previous years, a temporary loan was taken from the depreciation fund. No contribution could be made to general revenues.

INCREASE IN GOODS TRAFFIC

The total earnings of all railways, including those with which the Government of India is not directly concerned, amounted to Rs. 99¼ crores, of which 61 1/2 crores (about 62 per cent) were from goods traffic Rs. 30 crores (30 per cent) from passenger traffic and Rs. 7 3/4 crores (8 per cent) from parcels, luggage and other miscellaneous items. While there was a decline of about Rs. 1 crore in passenger earnings, there was an increase in earnings from goods traffic amounting to Rs. 4 3/4 crores, chiefly due to improved earnings from cotton, raw and manufactured, oil seeds and fuel.

COMPENSATION FOR GOODS LOST

Among other important features emerging out of a comparative study of the last few years' figures are the great reduction effected in the stores balances of railways and in the expenditure on account of compensation for goods lost or damaged. The stores balances on all railways were reduced from 12 to 10 crores which constitute a fresh low record. The total payment made in the year as compensation for goods lost or damaged on important railways was Rs. 2 3/4 lakhs, as compared with Rs. 120 lakhs in 1922-23 and about Rs. 11 lakhs in 1928-29.

FOR HARDINGE BRIDGE

The vagaries of the river Ganges in the vicinity of the Hardinge bridge have attracted a great deal of attention during the past few years. As a result certain protection works consisting of the provision of a new bund and the extension of others which were undertaken in 1932 and completed in May 1933, came into action early during the flood season of 1933 but towards the end of September and the beginning of October an attack of unprecedented severity developed on the right guide bank near the bridge and eventually caused a breach of that bank for 300 feet which ultimately increased to 1,600 feet. Owing to the importance of maintaining this expensive link of comunication, it was decided to invite Sir Robert Gales, a representative of the Consultng Engineers to the Government of India and the original builder of the bridge to come to Paksey and on his advice, the protection scheme prepared by him involving several works costing roughly Rs. 116 lakhs was put in hand early in January 1934 and is in progress.

ROLLING STOCK AND MATERIALS

The policy of replacing old engines of low tractive effort by high power modern locomotives was continued and, at the end of the year, the average tractive effort per steam engine had increased from 25,045 lbs to 25,262 lbs on the broadgauge and from 14,707 lbs to 14,906 lbs on the metregauge. The value of stores purchased by railways through the Indian Stores Department increased from Rs. 152.77 lakhs during the previous year to Rs. 176.06 lakhs during the year under review. The various committees dealing with standardisation of locomotives, carriages and wagons, bridges, tracks and Signalling and Interlocking dealt with important questions of design and standardisation with satisfactory results.

STORM AND QUAKE HAVOC

The cyclonic storm accompanied with heavy rain caused considerable damage to South Indian Railway property with interruption to traffic on several sections. The earthquake of the 15th January 1934 caused widespread damage and loss of life over the Bengal, and North Western, East Indian and Eastern Bengal Railways.

Andrews Reiterates His Denial

Not Commissioned To Take Smuts' Letter To Gandhiji

LONDON, Jan. 12.

Mr. C. F. Andrews interviewed by Reuter on his return from India wished to be clearly understood that Gen. Smuts in London did not commission him to take his letter to Gandhiji concerning the Select Committee report inasmuch as, neither of them had seen it before Mr. Andrews left for India.

'En route' to England Mr. Andrews prepared a reasoned statement on the report which he hoped to broadcast on January 22.

Mr. Andrews leaves for West Africa on February 6 to deliver addresses at the Achimota College.—Reuter.

"Twentieth Century Prodigy"

VELINKAR'S CHARACTERISATION OF DWARKADAS, PROSECUTION WITNESS

F. E. Dinshaw "Creator Of Evidence", "Not Disinterested Witness"

Mr. S. G. Velinker, Counsel for the defence, resuming his address on Saturday afternoon, first commented on the alleged complaint made to Mr. Dinshaw by Mrs. Goolbai Petit about the rejection of certain ornaments offered by her to Mr. Dwarkadas for valuation on behalf of the Provident Investment Co. Counsel said Mr. Dinshaw had stated that when this alleged complaint was made to him at an interview which Goolbai had with him, there were also present Mr. Colah, Mr. Jehangir Petit and Mr. Dwarkadas. But the prosecution had not put a single question to any of them about this complaint made by Goolbai to Mr. Dinshaw. The natural inference was, Counsel submitted, that Goolbai never made such a statement to Mr. Dinshaw. "Beyond the bare words of Mr. Dinshaw who relied on his unaided memory," Counsel submitted there was no evidence that Goolbai had ever told Mr. Dinshaw that she had offered Mr. Dwarkadas ornaments which the latter rejected owing to a difference of opinion with Goolbai's valuer as to their worth.

Moreover, Counsel contended, that if Goolbai intended to make any complaint about the rejection of any of the ornaments submitted to the valuer of the Provident Investment Co., the first person to whom she would have made such a complaint was to Mr. Colah, her Solicitor, and not at the interview in Mr. Dinshaw's office. Mr. Colah does not state that Goolbai made such a statement to him. And if the prosecution wanted to establish this evidence, they had the opportunity of asking Mr. Colah, Mr. Jehangir Petit and Mr. Dwarkadas when they were in the witness box, if such a statement had been made by Goolbai at the interview.

THE ONLY INFERENCE.

Counsel submitted that no questions were asked on this point although it was very material for the prosecution, and the only inference was that Goolbai had not made the statement.

Counsel then referred to the non-production of the inventory of ornaments written in Gujerati and which had been signed by Mr. Dwarkadas. Counsel submitted that the prosecution had produced a copy of the original inventory, in English, and not the original. Counsel asked what was the motive for the non-production of the original inventory and submitted that it could not have been mislaid nor lost. Such a document was not likely to be destroyed and should have been produced. The only natural inference, Counsel continued was that the production of this document would have adversely affected the evidence of Mr. Dinshaw. Counsel submitted that he had made it abundantly clear that the Court should not accept the bare words of Mr. Dinshaw supported by his unaided memory.

"WORTHLESS DISCLAIMER."

Proceeding, Counsel said "I now come to Mr. Dinshaw's activities in this case in order to show that he is deeply interested in the prosecution. He disclaims that he was the principal instrument in getting this prosecution filed. That is a disclaimer which I call worthless."

Counsel then read the evidence of Mr. Dinshaw and laid stress on the answer given to the question:

Mr. Dinshaw, have you been assisting the bank to prepare this case?"

Answer:—"I have been giving instructions to Mr. Captain, senior, in this case."

In another place, Counsel stated Mr. Dinshaw had said that he had been collecting evidence with reference to the principal charge

From these admissions, Counsel submitted, he inferred that Mr. Dinshaw was collecting evidence and inviting witnesses. "Here we have," Mr. Velinker continued, "a solicitor of the High Court in the garb of an investigating officer—a police officer.

He is there also in the capacity of a judge, for, if Mr. Dinshaw thought the evidence was relevant it would be sent to Mr. Captain, the Bank's Solicitor, if not, it would not be sent."

"HUNTED FOR EVIDENCE."

Counsel stated Mr. Dinshaw was a witness in this case and yet he would prove that it was Mr. Dinshaw who selected the evidence that was to be given in this case. He judged the evidence as to its relevancy. "I ask you, Sir, what is the worth of that disclaimer that he was the prime mover and principal instrument for filing this prosecution?" Counsel said that he would show that it was Mr. Dinshaw, who hunted for evidence. It was he who first examined and cross-examined the prosecution witnesses to find out the relevancy of their evidence and sent them to the Solicitors of the Bank, and "where Mr. Captain failed and Mr. Blunt failed, Mr. Dinshaw succeeded," said Mr. Velinker.

Counsel then set out to show how Mr. Dinshaw obtained the evidence for the prosecution. He referred first to the letter of Tikka Raja of Kapurthala, addressed to the Official Assignee, repudiating the contents of the letter, written by the Tikka Raja to Mr. Pherozshah Petit in reference to certain jewellery. Mr. Velinker said, the channel for the communication between Mr. Dinshaw and the Maharaja of Kapurthala was Mr. R.D. Sethna, admittedly a friend of Mr. Dinshaw. Counsel referred to the Radio message

(Continued on page 8.)

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Indo-British Trade Agreement

A NATIONAL INSULT

Our Readers' Views

To The Editor, of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The "Times of India" in its issue of the 12th instant has entered into a laboured apologia of the Indo-British Pact. It is nothing to your contemporary that the Pact has been received with a chorus of condemnation by all sections of the Indian public. It dismisses this as "anticipated abuse." Even Mr. H. P. Mody, the sponsor of the precursor of this pact, takes exception to certain provisions which are calculated to lead to conflict between the British and Indian side.'

One fails to realise the propriety of this Pact at the present juncture unless it be placating Lancashire and the British commercial interests which are nervous, inspite of the elaborate safeguards they have received at the hands of the Joint Parliamentary Committee. It had merely led to further exacerbation of Indian feeling. The Pact is variously described as merely a statement or codification of existing principles and practices. If it is so one would like to ask with your contemporary: "Why should it have been necessary to put these matters down in black and white?"—The truth is under the guise of this innocent pact the very basis of the fiscal autonomy convention is assailed and India's commercial interests are made entirely subservient to those of Britain. It would be hard to find a more mischievous maxim than the one enunciated by Art. of the pact by which rights of interference in the question of Protection to Indian industries have been lightheartedly surrendered to British interests. It is not merely an injustice but a national insult. Nor will the consumers be benefitted in any way. The emphasis laid upon differential margins of duty as between British and foreign goods is surely not conceived in the interests of the Indian consumer. The gains of India in return are vague and illusory. One regrets one cannot detect with Mr. H. P. Mody any furtherance of "the principle of reciprocity and the method of goodwill" in the perpetration of this pact. Far from it indeed and those who have sowed the wind will surely reap the whirlwind.—Yours, etc.,

INDIAN.

Who Backed Will Scarlet?

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Racing fraternity are very pleased to notice the severe action taken by the Stewards of the Royal Calcutta Turf Club against some of the jockeys and one trainer and now look forward to a chapter of clean racing. However, many will second me when I say that there is room for much improvement in horse racing in Western India. I should like to give the concrete instance of "Will Scarlet" winning the Danebury Handicap on Monday last. Every horse in the race was shown on the "Odds-on" board, except this horse (for reasons best known to others). Only ten horses ran in this race and there was room on the board to show them all. A horse called Bay Monk was actually shown with odds of 19 to 1 yet Will Scarlet was the only horse conspicuously absent. As it so happened he was only a winner but declared only Rs. 157/ dividend clearly showing that he had been properly backed. The public anticipated a huge dividend and so were amazed to find only Rs. 157 declared on him. In the interest of the public and punters I sincerely trust that such glaring mistakes of not showing horses on the board that are confidently backed by interested parties to the general disappointment and annoyance of the public should be put a stop to by the authorities concerned.—Yours, etc.

FAIRPLAY.

Politics And Economics

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read your leading article on "Politics and Economics" in yesterday's issue of your paper. I am surprised to find that some of the best brains in the economic world of our country, erring upon a simple fundamental of their own subject.

Beginner, as I am, in the study of Economics, I do not in the least pretend fully to understand the baffling problems of the day, these esteemed brains are supposed to baffle with. We cannot help wondering when we see them drawing a dividing line between economics and politics. The principles of economics may be and can be studied as such without allowing Politics to enter into it, but when we come to apply them to a particular problem, (Planning, in this case), we cannot ignore,—as Prof. Vakil, the President of the Patna Conference, has rightly said in reply to the charge levelled against him that his presidential address contained 60 per cent. of politics and 40 per cent. of economics—the political and social factors that are influencing the national life of a country from day to day.

Human life is an organic whole, man being the ultimate goal of all systematised studies. Every individual is subject to all motives in life—the economic, the ethical, the political, etc. While dealing with a problem we cannot separate these motives one from the other. This fact gives unity to all human knowledge, and yet we sometimes conveniently ignore this very thing when we isolate a certain phenomenon from the whole field of human activities and treat them as a single unit.—Yours etc.,

DAVE, N. J.

Municipal Election

To The Editor, of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read the report of the meeting held under the auspices of the Universal Arts Circle yesterday evening on Chowpatty Sands with Mr. K. H. Vakil in the chair. It was also addressed by Drs. Phadake and Vyas. I entirely agree with Mr. Vakil demanding explanation from every candidate as to what hygienic work they would do to better the condition of the poor people. But I fail to understand the appeal made by Drs. Phadake and Vyas to the voters to vote for "those candidates who could add to the beauty of the city by bringing more light and happiness to the poor." May I know from both the doctors as to what they mean by "those candidates," as many of the voters do not know the candidates who can beautify the city and bring happiness to the poor? Will both the doctors assure themselves first if they at all know the candidates who can bring happiness to the poor and beautify the city? Secondly if they know such candidates will they oblige the voters by mentioning the names of such candidates.—Yours, etc.,

N. R. PURANDARE.

Versova-Andheri.
January 12.

Safety Of Pedestrians

To The Editor, of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Since a few days back the routes of vehicular traffic near Opera House have been so changed that all the vehicles (mainly motor cars) coming from various directions such as Chowpatti, Hughes Road, Sandhurst Bridge, Kennedy Bridge, etc. and bound for Fort via Queen's Road, which formerly proceeded direct by the side of the Opera House, have under the revised arrangements to take a turn across the Cutch Castle and proceed to Queen's Road by the opposite road (Lamington). This arrangement has caused great inconvenience to the pedestrians, who have to cross both these roads near Opera House in order to board trams or otherwise proceed to the destination of business, inasmuch as both these roads are practically blocked to them owing to the ceaseless and uninterrupted running of motor cars from various directions, as mentioned above, in the busy hours of the morning. People have to halt for several minutes, and ultimately, being tired of waiting, to venture through between the running cars. This is full of grave consequences particularly in the case of children of tender age going to schools at the time. The same difficulty is experienced in the evening when people are returning home. I don't understand what benefit the authorities responsible for this have seen in this new arrangement, but whatever their benefit, the safety of human life should be their first consideration and I express a hope that they would either think of reverting to the former arrangement or devise a better one, that would not endanger human life.—Yours, etc.,

G. D. HATKAR.

Jan. 10.

Cinema Goers' Grievance

To The Editor, of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Being encouraged by your public spirit and sense of responsibility towards the humbler folks of the city, I am now endeavouring to draw your attention to the above subject as described below:

It happened like this. Recently in one of the local talkies, which has been drawing crowds in large numbers, the question of procuring seats for any show, even at an earlier hour, has become almost a puzzle. The other day, a friend and I reached the place half an hour before the scheduled time, and naturally we expected to secure the tickets from the counter clerks. But, to our disappointment and misfortune, the counter clerk had the audacity to say that the tickets were sold out. I asked for first class, the reply was the same. I then tried still higher and what you think the answer was? Ditto. I was then in a hell of a temper, but managed to keep my temper under control and tried to think hard. An idea crossed my mind which reminded me of the past occurrence at the Luna Park some years ago. So I kept a watch and waited for the chance to see what was the fun behind all this fuss above. A few minutes later, a group of patrons arrived and they were informed by those counter clerks that the tickets were sold out. These people, however, were approached by some obscure persons, outside the counters, and were offered all the necessary tickets but at higher rates. The process was repeated and the show commenced. I must not dilate on this point, all you have to do, in order to be convinced, is to send one of your own accredited agents to the Krishna Talkies for instance, where the picture "Amrit Manthan" is going on for the 13th week, and see the fun outside the counters.

Further, I was even more surprised to see some of the police constables watching the fun and enjoying the joke instead of preventing this abuse. I trust you will agree with me that the matter deserves immediate attention, with a view to put a stop to it.—Yours etc.,

M. A. WRITER.

Zoroastrianism And Christianity

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I have read with great pleasure and delight an address on the Message of Zoroaster delivered by a Parsi pleader and published in your valued column a few days ago.

The lecturer has, however, therein made an unfair reference to Christianity which I respectfully beg to point out here. He says:—

".....But the ethics of the two religions (Zoroastrianism and Christianity) present a glaring destination. The keynote of Zoroastrianism is struggle; Christianity on the other hand is a religion of sorrow. Christianity encouraged monastic virtues; it glorified a life of celibacy, poverty, sacrifice and suffering. The two ideals clashed.....".

As this will give to the public mind an erroneous impression about the teaching of Christianity, I beg in all humility to draw the readers' attention to the following from an eminent Christian about this subject.

"Ever since the beginning of Christianity there have been two orders or ranks of people amongst good Christians. The one that feared and served God in the common offices and business of a secular worldly life..... Identifying itself more with the condition of human nature, it admits of chaste wedlock, the care of children and family, of trade and business, and goes through all the employments of life under a sense of piety and fear of God.

"The other, renouncing the common business and common enjoyments of life as riches, marriage, honours and pleasures devoted themselves to voluntary poverty, virginity, devotion and retirement that by this means they might live wholly unto God in the daily exercise of a Divine and heavenly life.....".

Your readers will see from the above that Christianity calls no one (necessarily) to a cloister but to the full performance of those duties which are necessary for all Christians and common to all states of life. Virginity, voluntary poverty, and such other restraints of lawful things are not necessary to Christian prefection (that is perfection in holiness) but are much to be commended in those who choose them as helps and means of a more safe and speedy arrival at it. But Christian perfection itself is tied to no particular form of life, but is to be attained, though not with the same ease, in every state of life.

The lecturer further says that Zoroastrianism inculcates struggling with evil and overcoming it. But the teaching of Christianity is not contrary, as the lecturer imagines, to this teaching of Zoroastrianism as will be seen from the following:—

"The salvation of our souls is set forth in Scripture as a thing of difficulty, that requires all our diligence that is to be worked out with fear and trembling. We are told that 'strait is the gate and narrow is the way

(Continued on page 9.)

KANARA FARMERS IN DISTRESS

A Review Of Condition In Ankola Taluka

(BY D. P. KARMARKAR.)

Once again Bombay has proved her usual generousness; indeed, the response that the good citizens of Bombay have given to the call of the B.P.C.C. in the cause of the bereft peasants of Kanara is more than was expected in these times of depression. But more has to be done if the distress of the peasants is to be even partially alleviated. Many sympathisers of the cause are doubtless anxious to know the conditions prevailing now in the no-tax area. I am, therefore, sharing with the readers my impressions during my stay last week in one of the talukas—Ankola—which I visited last week for reviewing relief work there.

Temporary Relief.

In view of the fact that the farmers could not reap any crop during the last three years, the Kanara Relief Committee had decided to extend temporary relief till this harvesting season. The farmers, who have had their own lands forfeited, were asked to get new lands on lease. The time at their disposal was, indeed, too short, but many of the farmers cultivated lands at a great distance from their homes but few could get the normal crop.

Bitter Experience.

Indeed in spite of their best efforts the experience of some of these farmers has been very bitter. One of them reaped a good harvest and returned home just for a day after his strenuous work for three continuous months on his newly-leased farm. Wild pigs came in and destroyed the whole of the paddy which might have sufficed him for eight months. Another farmer, not having found land near his home, cultivated a land 15 miles distant from his home, but two of his relatives were down with malaria; for the place where he had shifted is in the midst of a forest and is notorious for its malaria. He was shuddering at the idea of re-cultivating land at the same place again. In fact during the last 40 years the population has slowly migrated from the forest area to the sea-coast owing to the shortsighted forest policy of the Government who have not devoted proper attention to the agricultural needs of the people.

New Purchasers.

By far the biggest purchasers of the lands belonging to the peasants is Abdul Latif Bahadur Khan—a retired Government servant, who came to the rescue of the Government in its time of need, when there was not a single purchaser in the whole taluka to bid for the forfeited lands of the no-taxers. He has purchased hundreds of acres for a song. There are other minor purchasers. If these purchasers make up their minds to restore the lands that they have purchased and voluntarily re-sell them for the nominal prices which they have paid, the problem of the no-taxers would be easily solved and even the Government are not likely to obstruct if they were assured that the transactions were absolutely voluntary. In fact, the local officials, though they are very closely watching the relief operations, have not till now in any manner directly impeded relief work. Nor is there ground to suppose that they will in the future.

Need of Permanent Relief.

Temporary relief, however necessary for a time, cannot solve the problem of the peasants permanently. The Relief Committee having realised this, has stopped the monthly help as used to be given. It has invited the peasants to inform the Committee of their most essential needs for a permanent settlement on new land. Houses will have to be built in cases where the peasants migrate, to new places; cattle and seed will have to be supplied; and for some time, medical aid will have to be provided for where the families migrate to areas noted for malaria and other allied diseases. Statistics have been collected for this purpose and the Committee will have patiently to pursue the operation steadily for some considerable time.

No Compensation.

Let it not be supposed that any measure of compensation for the losses sustained is being attempted. Indeed, the losses cannot be adequately compensated. Lands have been forfeited, houses have been vacated, available moveables were attached and what remain-

(Continued On Page 7.)

PROSECUTIONS IN THANA TOWN

768 Convictions In 824 Cases Secured

(From Our Correspondent)

THANA, Jan. 13.

The number of cases tried during the last year (1934), by Mr. M B Kunte, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate for Thana town, was 824, one having been dropped. In all 874 accused persons were involved, of whom 768 were convicted, 63 acquitted and trials of 43 accused are pending.

Of these cases the largest number was 565 under the Indian Railways Act of travelling without ticket and defrauding the administration, etc. Of the 569 accused persons involved in these cases, three were acquitted 546 convicted, and 20 cases are pending trial.

Next to this Act came the Motor Vehicle Act, the total number of offences recorded being 168. Out of 172 accused, seven were acquitted, 154 convicted and 11 pending trial.

ABKARI PROSECUTIONS

Under the Abkari Act, there were 18 cases brought to court. None was acquitted, 17 being convicted and one pending.

There was one case each under the Arms Act, Prisons Act and Prevention of Gambling Act. All convicted.

Of three cases of homicide, one was murder (pending), one culpable homicide not amounting to murder and one causing death by rash and negligent driving.

Three defamation cases were brought to court. Of six persons involved, four accused have been acquitted, while trial against two is pending.

There was only one case of robbery and the charge failed.

Several cases of lesser importance were transferred to the two Benches of Honorary Magistrates at Thana. This was found necessary because the city magistrate also does the duty of receiving collections acting as treasurer.

Owing to eye-trouble, the Magistrate could not sit for the whole month of December, being on leave. The Sub-Divisional Magistrate for Kalyan Prant, who was in charge, disposed of the urgent cases during the period. The City Magistrate is expected to resume duty on or about January 18.

THANA INSPECTOR IN TROUBLE

(From Our Correspondent)

THANA, Jan. 13

The Thana town police are investigating the complaint lodged against Mr. Chawan, assistant sanitary inspector of the local Municipality, who is alleged to have outraged the modesty of a fisher girl.

BOMBAY SUBURBAN DISTRICT LOCAL BOARD

Brisk Canvassing For Triennial Election

(From Our Correspondent)

GHATKOPAR, Jan. 13

Brisk canvassing is going on for the triennial election to the Bombay Suburban District Local Board, which is to be held on February 4 next.

For the one seat from the Ambernath taluka the following two candidates are contesting the election:—

(1) Mr. Balaram D. Thakur (sitting).

(2) Mr. Daji Bhau Patil.

For the eight seats from the South Salsette taluka there are more than a dozen candidates. The following are contesting the election:—

1 Dr. Balkrishna S. Patil (sitting), 2 Mr. C D Barfiwala (sitting) 3 Mr. R H Chemburkar (sitting), 4 Mr. Vithal Purao of Chembur (sitting), 5 Mr. Paul Pereira of Andheri (sitting), 6 Mr. Gracious of Marol (sitting), 7 Mr. Shantaram Patil (sitting).

Others are:—Messrs. B D Thakur, Ramchandra H. Patil (of Mulund) and Jassawala brothers.

Three members are nominated by the Government. The presidential election will take place in April.

Preparations For 'Lenin Day'

(From A Correspondent).

A public meeting of the textile workers of Naigaon was held on Sunday evening. Mr. D. S. Vaidya was in chair and Messrs. Patkar and Chavhan were the speakers.

Mr. Vaidya, while explaining the object of the meeting, pointed out to the workers, the unique significance of the 'Lenin Day.' He also explained to them how correctly 'Lenin' put into practice, the teaching of his master, Karl Marx at once a profound thinker and a pioneer revolutionary.

Mr. Chavhan and Mr. Patkar followed. Com. Patkar brought home to the workers the miserable plight in which they had fallen since the collapse of the General Strike of 1934.

A similar meeting was held on the Chowpatty sands where Messrs. Kulkarni, Patkar and Mirajker spoke. Mr. Dhole presided.

"Twentieth Century Prodigy"

(Continued from page 1).

sent to Mr. Sethna on board the ship in which the Maharaja was a passenger, by Mr. Dinshaw.

Counsel said the message was "to warn the Tikka Raja's father, the Maharaja of Kapurthala over the grave consequences which will follow, if he helped Petit, as it was both perjury and forgery." Counsel submitted that it was clear from this message that Mr. Dinshaw had made up his mind without consulting the Tikka Raja or anybody else that the letter produced by Mr. Pherozshah Petit written to him by the Tikka Raja was a forgery and perjury. This was on November 10, 1933.

Counsel then read other messages, which passed between Mr. Sethna and Mr. Dinshaw and submitted that the Court must bear in mind that although Radio messages cost a lot of money, the expenses were borne by Mr. Dinshaw and not the Bank.

"INTENSE INTEREST."

"If he was a disinterested person," Counsel asked, "why should Mr. Dinshaw if he was a disinterested witness, impartial and independent, put his hand in his pocket and spend a lot of money out of his own pocket?" Counsel submitted in this was to be found the intense interest Mr. Dinshaw was taking in the success of this prosecution.

Then there was the interview arranged for Mr. Dinshaw with the Maharaja by Mr. Sethna, Counsel continued, and it was important to note that Mr. Dinshaw had admitted in his evidence that he did not interview the Maharaja at the request of the Directors of the Bank, but in his capacity as Director of the Bank.

Counsel then narrated the result of the interview. He said that Mr. Dinshaw had stated in his evidence that the Maharaja had no doubt that the letter was not signed on the date it bore. Therefore, the Maharaja was also led to conclude that it was a forgery and in order to overcome this difficulty, Mr. Dinshaw, Counsel stated, sent a draft of a reply that should be forwarded to the Official Assignee by the Tikka Raja in reply to the letters that had been sent to him in this connection.

Counsel submitted that it must be borne in mind that on this date neither the Maharaja, nor Mr. Dinshaw had seen the Tikka Raja and obtained from him any explanation as to how the letter to Mr. Pherozshah Petit came to be written. Yet Mr. Dinshaw interviews the Maharaja and submits to him a draft reply to be sent to the Official Assignee after convincing the Maharaja of the grave dangers to which the Tikka Raja had exposed himself in writing this letter, namely of "committing forgery and perjury."

"MAHARAJA FRIGHTENED"

What is the inference to be drawn from this correspondence asked Mr. Velinker. "When a Solicitor of the position and standing of Mr. Dinshaw uses a friend to warn the Maharaja of the grave consequences to which his son the Tikka Raj, the heir apparent, is likely to run so far as perjury and forgery is concerned, and that from on board the ship, and thereafter has an interview with the Maharaja, in which Mr. Dinshaw must have—indeed he admits it—explained to him the risk his son was running? Counsel went further and asked "what was the result of this interview"? "What would the Maharaja do"? Counsel answered these queries by saying "Very well tell me what to do and I will advise my son accordingly" Counsel's submission was that when this stage had arrived the Maharaja was thoroughly frightened.

"Just by analogy" continued Mr. Velinker, "imagine an investigating officer, investigating into a crime had gone and done to the father of a witness what Mr. Dinshaw did in this particular case, and that Police officer was brought into a Court of law and cross-examined, and he admitted it? Would his conduct be commended by the Court or condemned? And if what would be condemned in the case of a police officer, as a public servant, should that be condoned in the case of Mr. Dinshaw, merely because he is a Solicitor or a Director of 30 or 40 limited companies and a financial magnate? I submit not."

"CREATING EVIDENCE"

Mr. Velinker again stressed on the point that all this happened after the prosecution had started, and continuing said "not to mince words, what does this amount to? Does not this amount to creating evidence or trying to create evidence after the prosecution had started."

Counsel then submitted that Mr. Dinshaw was not a collector of evidence but if his submissions in regard to the reply sent to the Official Assignee was accepted by the Court," Mr. Dinsaw was also a creator of evidence.

Continuing Mr. Velinker pointed out that although the Tikka Raja had not been consulted either by his father, the Maharaja nor Mr. Dinshaw as to the exact position about the letter he had written to Mr. Pherozeshah Petit, Mr. Dinshaw sent a draft of a reply without the consent or authority of the Tikka Raja, which the Tikka Raja was asked to send to the Official Assignee. The Tikka Raja, Counsel submitted, finding himself between two fires submitted to the "will of his father," so that he may not displease him, although in this he was disobeying his own conscience.

"PREVENTING SEARCHING QUESTION"

Counsel then commented on the reason for having the Tikka Raja examined on commission and submitted that this was done to prevent the Tikka Raja being subjected to a searching cross-examination in a Court in Bombay.

Mr. Velinker then referred to the letter sent by the Secretary to the Tikka Raja to Mr. Dinshaw in which he had stated that the Tikka Raja had sent a reply to the Official Assignee in accordance with the draft sent by Mr. Dinshaw and expressed the hope that the "incident to be closed as far as the Tikka Raja was concerned."

RESULT OF "TACTICS"

On this point Counsel submitted that he had made it abundantly clear that the reply which the Tikka Raja had sent to the Official Assignee was draft by Mr. F. E. Dinshaw without the consent and authority of the Tikka Raja and further that the Tikka Raja had not denied the truth of the transactions of his own accord, but it was "by reason of the tactics of Mr. F. E. Dinshaw that he ultimately submitted to write that letter to the Official Assignee."

Summarising the evidence of Mr. Dinshaw Counsel said, "it does not touch the question directly as to whether Mrs. Goolbai Petit had or had not any ornaments left with her after the pledge with the Provident Investment Company was affected. Mr. Dinshaw's evidence is merely corroborated by the evidence of Dwarkadas Jugulkishore—but when I come to Dwarkadas's evidence I shall point out that his evidence does not corroborate the evidence of Mr. Dinshaw. That his evidence regarding the admission said to have been made by Goolbai in regard to the selection of ornaments is not supported by Mr. Colah and further it was not supported by Mr. Jehangir Petit."

Moreover Counsel submitted Mr. Dinshaw was a very busy man and had many irons in the fire, and there was no particular reason at that time, five years ago, why this incident should have been impressed upon his memory.

"INTERESTED WITNESS"

"Lastly that he is an interested witness, whose part I have already described in detail, which part if it had been taken by an investigating Police Officer, would have been condemned by any Court of law."

Before the Court rose for the day Counsel said "On Monday I shall deal with the evidence of Mr. Dwarkadas Jugalkishore" and characterised him as "a Twentieth Century Prodigy."

Further hearing was adjourned to Monday.

"OBSERVER" ON TRADE AGREEMENT

Lancashire's Gains

(Special Cable.)

LONDON JAN. 13.

The "observer," says, though Lancashire has not got everything she would like in the new trade agreement, she does not come out of the negotiations empty-handed. If British industries are unfairly treated in the tariff adjustments then the penalty will fall to be paid when the contract is due for revision. India's captains of industry are not lacking in sagacity and their political influence under the new constitution will be quite strong enough to ensure that her economic policy will not be upset by nationalistic excesses.

Importance Of Saar Problem

ITS SOLUTION WILL PAVE WAY FOR RAPPROCHEMENT BETWEEN GERMANY AND FRANCE

(By A. L. SIMHA).

There is a small piece of land sand-wiched between France and Germany and lying just below Luxemburg called the Saar basin. The Saar is a small tributary of the Rhine, and the political unit called the Saar district is the country alongside the Saar for a length of about 80 kms with a total area of 737 square miles and 805,274 inhabitants (1931). This district has become a veritable apple of discord between France and Germany, not only because of its rich natural resources, but also for its strategic importance.

The Saar has been under the control of the League of Nations ever since the conclusion of the Treaty of Versailles, and it is provided that the population shall decide by plebiscite in 1935 the sovereignty under which it would like to place itself. As a preliminary to this a commission was established under the chairmanship of Baron Aloisi, early last year, to investigate into and to suggest methods for propaganda and preparation, and to submit a report to the League. It is decided that the plebiscite will take place on the 13th January, 1935. In this connection a few historical notes may not be out of place.

Past History.

In 1925, the Rhineland and the Saar celebrated the thousandth year of their coming into existence. It is said that Heinrich I (925) is the father of the modern Saar. From the fourteenth century right down to the French Revolution, the Saar was in the hands of the Germans, only with a few breaks in the middle. The names of Graf Von Saarbruecken and Fuerst Von Nassau—Saarbruecken are associated with this. Louis XIV, however, declared a part of the Saar to be French (1680) and built the town of Saarlouis. In 1697, Louis lost by the Peace of Ryswyk all this Territory with the exception of Saarlouis and a few hamlets.

During the French Revolution, the revolutionary troops occupied the Saar district again and it remained with France even after the first Treaty of Paris (1814). But after Napoleon's return from Elba and his defeat in Waterloo, the Saar was retroceded to Germany and the old frontier re-established. Therefore, the Saar came back again to the Germans after a period of about 20 years. No wonder that the French and German authors have written voluminously on this subject, and each has tried to put his case in rather forceful terms.

International Importance.

The political significance of the unit Saar is of great international importance to-day. There are one or two things to be remembered in this connection. When the Allied Powers made common cause against Germany in the last war, the motives behind each were as different as the nations themselves. For France it may be generally described as a question of revenge for the defeat of 1870-71. Undoubtedly, during the consultations and the drafting of the Treaty of Versailles, intentions of annexation of as much German territory as possible played an important part in the French schemes. It will be recalled that France made a bid to make the Rhine, her eastern frontier. The Germans maintain that strategic motives also played their part in the re-drafting of the frontiers near the Saar basin. The secret agreement between France and Russia (1917) is significant in this connection. It not only provided for the French annexation of Alsace-Lorraine, but also for the drawing of the frontiers according to the strategic needs of France. ("Papers respecting Negotiations for an Anglo-French Pact 1924 cmd. 2159"). The note of the Russian Foreign Minister Pokrovski to the French Ambassador Doumergue (1-2-1917) says: "The frontiers are to be ..... so as to provide for the strategic needs and for the inclusion in French territory of the entire iron district of Lorraine and of the entire coal districts of the Saar valley"..... So that the proposition that Germany "renounces" the Saar Valley for the sake of justice and happiness of the inhabitants (art: 46, Treaty of Versailles) sounds absurd. The Saar was not renounced by Germany in order to ensure greater happiness for inhabitants under the French flag, but Germany was simply asked to sign that statement on the point of the bayonet. The story of these negotiations is told by no less a man than Tardieu himself in his book "La Paix" (1921). Clemenceau was bent on annexation and in his circular Tardieu mentions the position of the French Eastern frontier during the French revolution and speaks of the "incorporation a la France une et indivisible par le vaue. Ipreneni experime de la population." On the other hand the population of Saarbrucken sent a manifesto to President Wilson pointing out the German character of the Saar and the fact that the "reunion" of the Saar with Germany (1815) was based on the unanimous will of the people. During the consultations of the Council of four (Wilson, Clemenceau, Lloyd George and Orlando) France experienced unexpected resistance to her demands. President Wilson is reported to have said to his Press chief Baker: "I am prepared to give France every kind of compensation which is due to her but I have no right to entrust to her, people who do not desire to be so entrusted....."

Compromise.

Lloyd George also is said to have been adamant. Having seen that the political thesis failed, the French tried to make an autonomous state of the Saar. Tardieu says: "Wilson limits himself to the offer of a mixed commission over the Saar instead of an autonomous government. Clemenceau refuses it. A short and sharp discussion takes place. The President requests us not to spoil the peace prospects on the Saar issue. One does not come to any conclusion. The atmosphere is charged." Then came the dramatic turn in events. On the 7th April, 1919, Wilson gave the command to keep his State ship "George Washington" under steam for his return to America. It caused great excitement and the search for a compromise was begun anew. Meanwhile, a petition signed by 150,000 French was produced. The signatories were "real" French who had almost lost their "Frenchness" under the Germans. They sent this appeal to President Poincare and demanded annexation. This petition was brought to the notice of Wilson with the final compromise under which the Saar was to be governed by a committee of five under the control of the League of Nations for a period of 15 years.

Act. 49. "Germany renounces in favour of the League of Nations in the capacity of Trustee, the Government of the Territory defined above. At the end of 15 years from the coming into force of the present Treaty, the inhabitants of the said territory shall be called upon to indicate the Sovereignty under which they desire to be placed."

Part III—Sec. IV Annex Chap: 3. "At the termination of a period of 15 years from the coming into force of the present Treaty, the population of the Territory of the Saar basin will be called upon to indicate their desires in the following manner:—

A vote will take place by communes or districts in the three following alternatives:—

(a). Maintenance of the regime established by the present Treaty and by the annex:

(b). Union with France;

(c). Union with Germany.

However, according to this compromise, France retained the rights over the coal mines in the Saar but not the other demands for the Government of the country. Art: 45 of the Treaty of Versailles only says that Germany renounces complete rights in the Saar mines in favour of France as compensation for the destruction of the coal mines in Northern France and a part payment of the reparations due from her. It will be worthwhile to remark that the "destroyed" coal mines of northern France produced as much as 33,320,090 tons of coal in 1927 as compared with 20,390,000 tons in 1913.

Complications.

In the last few weeks the general aspect of the Saar problem has considerably changed. What was up-till recently a political problem between the German and the French nations, it has been made more complicated by two unexpected factors, the first one of which is a problem of the refugees or emigrants who have found an asylum in the Saar territory; and secondly, the bringing in of religion into Saar politics. So far as the first is concerned, it might prove to be of considerable consequence in the coming plebiscite because the French politicians have obviously found out that they cannot lay any claim or hope in securing a majority for the annexation of the Saar district. The 150,000 Frenchmen of Clemenceau do not in truth exist; and therefore, the only other alternative to the Saar being given back to Germany is the maintenance of the "status quo." It is here that the emigrants are likely to play their part. Most of these are those that fled from Germany following the Nazi revolution, and consists essentially of Jews and communists. It is obvious that they will not have a friendly asylum in the Saar when it is in possession of Germany, and there is no chance either of their being welcomed with open arms in any other country. They must therefore vote for the "status quo." The French and the emigrants, actively supported by the Association Francaise de la Sarre, have found a common platform on this basis and they have been equally active in propaganda for the maintenance of the status quo. Their motto, although most of them perhaps are not entitled to vote, is: "The Saar for the Saar people." This reminds one of a similar motto some 10 years ago in Rhine Land. At that time an effort was made with the help of France to have an independent Rhine Land. The motto was: "Rhine Land for the Rhine people."

Religious Factor.

The second factor of religion is also likely to play some part. About 60 per cent. of the Saar population are Roman Catholics, and the recent Church conflict in Germany is certain to have influenced at least partially the Catholics. Reports of the German leaders from Saar indicate, however, that religion may not play such a part in the plebiscite after all. "We want to be back home" and "Nation first and religion afterwards" are some of the slogans of the Saar Germans to-day.

Amicable Settlement.

The conclusion of an agreement between France and Germany early in December, 1934, by which the economic problem that may arise on the eventuality of the people of the Saar voting for Germany, has been solved to the satisfaction of both the parties, will minimise the chances of any serious conflict. It is fortunate that the French Government has in Laval a Foreign Minister who is willing to come to a friendly understanding with her eastern neighbour, and the conclusion of the agreement over the heads of the Communist and Separatist orators of the Saar and the scaremongers of the world press, is an indication that both the parties are fortunately inclined to solve this otherwise difficult problem in a pacific manner. Hitler said recently in his Saar address:

"The Saar question is the only territorial question which to-day lies between France and us. When this has once been solved, there remains no reasonable ground why two great nations should ever in the future rise in war against one another, and perhaps among our former opponents the attitude will grow that our own problems are so great that instead of struggling against each other, we will solve them by working together." There are about 520,000 Saar people that are entitled to vote in the plebiscite and the present indications show that 35 to 90 per cent. of them will vote for amalgamation with Germany. If there is any trouble, and there is likely to be some, then it will come from the emigrants who have nothing to gain and everything to lose in the Saar being handed over to Germany. The danger of France and Germany coming to a conflict on this occasion is infinitely less than the possibility of the Communists and their tribe trying to fish in the disturbed waters, or their precipitating a conflict in an indirect manner. It is very much to be hoped that the troops assembled in the Saar on the request of the League of Nations will be in a position to prevent the latter possibility. The amicable solution of the Saar problem will decidedly pave the way to a greater rapprochement between two great continental people, and this in turn will ease the international tension very considerably.

SMOKE-SCREENS IN WARFARE

Demonstration Conducted At New Delhi

NEW DELHI, Jan. 13.

Constant movements of troops including cavalry on the outskirts of New Delhi indicate that arrangements in connection with the manoeuvres and review by the Viceroy and the Maharaja of Nepal are now well in advance.

Those who assembled for the manoeuvres were able to bet an idea of the use of smoke-screens in the modern warfare.

The Commander-in-Chief, the General Officer-Commanding, Eastern Command and a large number of officers at present in Delhi witnessed the demonstration conducted by the Sixth Field Brigade Royal Artillery, of laying a smoke-screen and limited barrage of high explosive shell to cover an imaginary infantry attack.

The R.A.F. machines also hovered over-head, while the demonstration was taking place.

Military experts seemed much impressed by the results.—A.P.

Readers' Views

(Continued from page 8).

that leadeth unto life and few there be that find it. That many are called but few are chosen'. By all this we are plainly taught that religion is a state of labour and striving and that many will fail of their salvation: not because they took no pains or care about it, but because they did not take pains and care enough."—William Law.

Your readers will see from the above Biblical quotation of an eminent Christian preacher that Christianity has also inculcated just as Zoroastrianism and all other great religions have taught that the rewards of heavenly bliss will only be given to those who have in earthly life, sincerely intended and carefully laboured to advance themselves in all virtues.

Thus the ethics of the two religions (Christianity and Zoroastrianism) and indeed of all great religions do not present, as the lecturer wrongly imagines, a glaring distinction, but are remarkably and fundamentally the same as the Rev. A. Momenic, M.A., D.Sc., LL.D. Prof. of Metaphysics, King's College, London, maintains in his book "Religion of the Future".—Yours, etc.,

ZOROASTRIAN.

The Educated Unemployed

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I read in to-day's "Chronicle" that among the applications for three constable post in the Jullundur District there were many from M.A.'s and B.A.'s. This shows how keen is the unemployment among the educated middle classes. It is a pity that people of such academical qualifications are driven to try for such jobs. This should be an eye-opener to those who are after University degrees. At the present day not even 10 per cent of the academically qualified men find suitable employment, and the rest remain either unemployed, or are forced to accept jobs where their academical knowledge will be of little use. With the growth of the Indian industries there should be a good demand for men with technical qualification and unemployment amongst the educated middle classes will be considerably reduced if people, instead of wasting their time and money after University degrees, turn their attention to commercial education. They can qualify themselves in Insurance, Banking, Accountancy, Secretarial Practice, Salesmanship, Advertising, etc., and I can say without fear of contradiction that there are very few unemployed amongst those who are commercially qualified.

The Governments of other nations provide relief to their unemployed, but we cannot hope for any sort of relief under the present system of Government, and that is the reason why educated people who are without employment are forced to accept any kind of job that comes in their way.—Yours, etc.,

N. K. IYER.

Bombay, January 12.

English Prose Texts

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In reply to a letter written by a "Professor" in your columns criticising the English prose texts prescribed for the inter-arts examination this year and urging on the examiners not to give annotation questions in the English prose paper in the ensuing examination, I wish to emphasize the following points in support of the members of the Board of studies who, in my opinion, have taken the right step in prescribing Trevelyan's "History of England" and Quiller Couch's "Art of Reading."

In the first place I must make the person who has written the above letter realise the object of giving annotation questions in the university examination. The purpose with which detailed prose texts are prescribed is to develop intensive reading. Intensive reading aims at promoting a deeper knowledge of the language and its powers of expression and is cultural in aim. As Ruskin puts it, "a man who read a page carefully is an educated man for ever more" and the detailed text eventually views English as 'a channel of formative culture, a medium of the creative art, by which all English writers of distinction—have secured for us the power of realising some part of our own experience of life.' As Laurie aptly says: "The object is to get the book into the memory as living material which the chidlren should use." To quote another eminent authority, Jespersen, "the main point is for the pupils to be occupied with the text repeatedly in such a way that they do not lose sight of the meaning, so that they must thus become so familiar with it that at last they know it almost or entirely by heart without having been directly required to commit it to memory." It is only through the annotation questions the very purpose with which texts for intensive reading are prescribed will be lost.

Let me now come to the question of the nature of the texts prescribed and the volume or number of pages which students have to read. The University authorities have prescribed two brilliant gems of prose-texts this year. The object of teaching English is to develop the qualities of speaking, reading and writing good English. I daresay that many students do not know "what to read" and "how to read" in English. "Q" has done monumental service in giving the right type of lead to students learning English by his illuminating treatises on the "Art of Reading," writing, etc. A thorough and deep study of "Q" is bound to be invaluable to any student anxious to study English Literature. "Q" points out the best methods by which students can understand and appreciate English Literature. I feel that intermediate arts is the stage at which "Q" must be taught. Students can profit by the advice given by "Q" in the inter course and make use of the principles he puts forward in the B.A., Honours and Post-graduate courses. By quoting profusely from the Bible, Shakespeare and Latin authors "Q" also introduces the students to the sources of English Literature. A really good English scholar must have a deep study of the sources of English Literature. It is only a Professor who has a mastery over the original sources of English Literature such as the Bible, Latin literature, etc., that can make the students understand and appreciate "Q" and create a craving in the students for getting at the original sources with a view to understand and appreciate English Literature. Unfortunately there are many professors of English in India who do not have a knowledge of Latin, the Bible, etc., and if there are the right type of professors in Colleges they can certainly make the students of inter arts class understand and appreciate "Q." Inter Arts students certainly do possess the ability to follow "Q" if they are guided by the right type of Professors.

The University authorities have done well in prescribing Trevelyan's "History of England" (1485-1714) also as a prose text. It is only by prescribing such a text that students can realise what an important place History occupies in Literature. "History at its best is Literature but it is Literature in trammels to hard facts." History requires not only the scientific spirit to collate the evidence but also the literary art to paint the picture that emerges. History requires a union of scientific and literary methods (found to perfection in Trevelyan's "History of England"). In England, History has a particularly noble tradition. English History has a tradition and character of its own, connected not only with Science in the method of research but with Literature in method of exposition. On various occasions historic truth (e.g. the Renaissance, the Reformation, the Maritime Discoveries, the struggle between Crown and Parliament, the Civil War, the Commonwealth, the Restoration, the Revolution, etc.) is stronger, more dramatic, more satisfying and more poetic than any fiction could have been. History possesses far greater disciplinary value than any other type of Literature. It develops imagination, memory, reasoning and judgment to a far greater degree than any other type of Literature. Who can question the dynamic, guidance and cultural value of History? History is one of the most valuable sources of Literature. No students can properly understand and appreciate English Literature unless he has a thorough grasp of English History. (e.g. No one can understand and appreciate Shakespeare without a knowledge of English History in the Elizabethan times.) It is in the fitness of things that English History should be prescribed as a detailed text for inter arts students who have to study and appreciate English Literature of a very wide range in the B. A. Honours and Post-graduate classes. I am, therefore, of opinion that the University authorities have done well in prescribing these text books.

As for the volume of the texts, I should like to make the following observations. 500 pages for a year comes to about 2 pages or even less for one day on the average and this is not, after all, too much to expect from a student. The business of the Professor is not to "spoon-feed the college students but to 'guide and direct' them. Perhaps 500 pages may be voluminous to "Spoon-feed" a student. But I daresay that the business of the professor is to give free scope for the self-activity of the pupils with proper guidance and direction. The object of University education is development of the self-activity of pupils. The Professor's duty is to create a taste for literature in students.

As for the comparison which the writer has made between the text prescribed for B. A. and Inter, I should like to say that students taking voluntary English or Honours English have to study much more. Scope must be given to inter students to decide whether they are capable of taking up English (special) in B. A. Even in respect of compulsory English—Carlyle is prescribed for B.A.,—I must only point out what a difficult problem it is to understand Carlyle compared to "Q" or Trevelyan! I would urge on the writer of the letter to realise that it is the quality that should be taken into account and not the quantity.

It is only the annotation question that judges the real study of the student. It is the only question which does not give such a free scope for cramming as the other questions that are given in the paper. If annotation questions are not given the very purpose with which texts are prescribed will be defeated. Students can easily cram condensed notes and summaries in a day or two and vomit them in the examination so that it will be very difficult to judge whether a student has really studied the text or not.—Yours, etc.,

P. M. SHRINIVASACHARI.
Professor of Logic, Lingaraj College, Belgaum.

INDIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

Royal Society Of London Recognises It

BANGGLORE, Jan. 12.

The Indian Academy of Sciences, of which Sir C. V. Raman is the President, has within the short time of its inaugurating, received recognition from prominent Scientists and organisations in India.

The Royal Society of London the premier scientific body in the world, has recognised the Academy and has agreed to enter into exchange relations with the Academy in regard to its publications.

Sir C. V. Raman is making attempts to start a building fund for the Academy. It will be recalled that the Mysore Durbar have generously granted 10 acres of land to the Academy to put up its own buildings.—United Press.

MOTOR CAR CRASHES INTO TREE

British Engineer Killed: Wife Seriously Injured

PESHAWAR, Jan. 13.

Mr. M.G. Mason, British Engineer, Peshawar Cantonment Board, and Mrs. Mason, who were motoring to Rawalpindi on a week-end trip, met with a serious accident near Pirpia village on the Peshawar-Nowshera Road, in which Mr. Mason was killed instantaneously and Mrs. Mason sustained serious injuries on leg and abdomen.

Mrs. Mason, whose condition is reported to be precarious has been admitted to the British Military Hospital at Nowshera.

It appears that near the Pirpia level-crossing, the Indian chauffeur attempted to overtake another car, but in swerving crashed into a tree, as a result of which the car was smashed. The driver escaped with slight injuries.—A.P.

OLD M. L. A. PASSES AWAY

Sir Abdulla Suhrawardy Dies After Brief Illness

CALCUTTA, Jan. 13.

The death has occurred at noon to-day of Sir Abdulla Suhrawardy after a brief illness, his condition taking a turn for the worse on Friday.

Sir Abdulla was a member of the Central Committee co-operating with the Simon Commission, and one of the oldest members of the Central Legislature. He was a well-known scholar and was prominent in public life.—A.P.

AMERICAN POLICY

Analysis Of President Roosevelt's Recovery Measures

(CONTRIBUTED)

A good deal of criticism has, of late, been levelled against the policy pursued by President Roosevelt for the economic recovery of America. Looking to the heavy financing programme and the embarrassing position of the Federal Budget the latest estimates of which reveal a deficit of about dolls. 4,500 millions over and above the estimated deficit of dolls. 4,870 in this year, many have come to the conclusion that the whole of the economic structure of America is now completely out of gear as a result of the severe control exercised by a system of Codes and Regulation of the N. R. A. Many continental speculators even go to the extent of believing that the President would give a final dose of devaluation to the dollar at the earliest opportunity, and stabilise it at 50 per cent. of its former gold value so as to make his huge financing programme a success. But an analysis of the facts regarding the American economic policy does not justify the anticipation of any such fears.

A Great Experiment.

A great experiment that has ever been undertaken in the present century for the building up of a Stable economic life on a nation-wide scale is that of the New Deal which under the name of the so-called Blue Eagle revolution, has been in operation for the last two years. Despite the fact that many conservative and orthodox economists are sceptical about the success of this great experiment, the recent victory of the Democrats who for the first time after the civil war have been able to secure two-thirds of the seats in the Senate, has expressed in no unmistakable terms the confidence and faith in the policy pursued by President Roosevelt for the national recovery. At the time when Mr. Roosevelt had taken the reins of his Presidential office the economic structure of the country was in a chaotic condition with a nation-wide run on banks, diminished production and increased unemployment. Being confronted with the problem of converting the vicious circle of falling prices and credit contraction into a virtuous circle of rising prices and expanding trade, Mr. Roosevelt embarked on a bold plan of 'reflation'—inflation of prices to 1926 level—by integrating all the economic forces of the country for the purposes of broadening the basis of the credit so as to result in an all-round boom. Hence he first issued instructions for the opening of the banks under certain restrictions in order to revive confidence in the American money both at home and abroad. Believing that mere threats of devaluation would affect the desired change in the popular psychology, the President obtained powers from the U. S. Congress to devaluate the dollar to the extent of 50 per cent of its former value, and to spend 3,000 million dollars of the inflationary money on public works, and deliberately drove America off the gold standard inspite of her enormous gold reserves.

Its Success.

As rising prices should always be followed by rising wages for facilitating an equitable distribution of the national income, he instituted a system of Codes by which the prices of the various manufactured articles and raw commodities, as well as the wages of the employees were fixed at certain levels. Owing to the superabundance of some crops, the President found it necessary to restrict the production of the crops like wheat and cotton under a number of Acts to give relief to the agriculturists by assuring them a minimum price. These measures had the desired effect of bringing about a partial recovery in trade and industry by the end of November, 1933, without resorting to any quantitative inflation at all. But to carry on the policy of "reflation" unhampered by the limited supply of the yellow metal, the President has brought down the dollar to 59.06 per cent. of its former gold value. As a result of all these measures there was in evidence a considerable development in trade and industrial activity during the first half of 1934, and the prices of agricultural products rose by about 50 per cent with a phenomenal rise in the prices particularly of cotton and wool. The lull in the business activity in the middle of 1934 was nothing but a temporary and healthy reaction.

Monetary Policy.

The monetary policy of the President has also been viewed by many with suspicion. Despite the fact that he has the sanction of the Congress to affect a further reduction in the gold contents of the dollar, he is not venturing upon any further monetary experimentation, as stability in monetary affairs is the paramount need of modern times to assist the recovery of trade and prices. Any modified form of gold standard is still believed to function as the only international monetary standard, and as no practical plan has so far been proposed to supercede the gold standard, the American policy of remaining on some form of gold has really proved to be of immense value for maintaining the present position of the 'gold-block'. Above all, the creation of the stabilisation fund on the lines of the British Exchange Equalisation Fund, and the heavy credits opened in favour of Belgium will be of immense value for the stabilisation of the international currencies at non-parties whenever the conditions appear to be propitious.

The silver purchasing programme and the nationalisation of silver in America to keep both gold and silver as the metallic reserve in the ratio of 3 to 1 has created an enormous bull position in international markets, causing a sharp rise in the price of silver. Whatever might be the assistance of such a policy for the economic amelioration of America where the people have a primary interest in maintaining higher prices for the white metal, it is of supreme value in raising the purchasing power of one--half of the world's population. The relation between gold and silver prices had fallen from 1 to 15.63 in 1872 to 1 to 73.29 in 1932 has now improved about 1 to 67.15.

In view of the economic troubles which China has to undergo in the event of a sharp rise in the price of silver and the measures taken by the Chinese Government to prevent the exports of silver from China, together with the fact that the Government of India cannot sell over and above the quota fixed at the London Conference the American treasury has temporarily reduced its silver purchases in international markets, and the modification of the silver policy as outlined in the latest budget proposals, is a real indication of the desire on the part of the American administration not to cause any dislocation in the international economy by a feverish rise in the price of the white metal.

Six Years Of Progress In China

What Republic Has Contributed To Development Of Country

The traveller from the Far East in these latter days is invariably asked on his arrival on these shores "When the situation will become normal in China?" and I think that the Chinese with equal justice might retort: "When will peace be restored in Europe?" In this connection a foreign Ambassador recently asked a Chinese gentleman when his country would be quiet again, and after a little reflection he replied that if he read his history correctly it seems that some two thousand years ago they had similar trouble, and on that occasion it took some sixty years to restore quiet, and at a later period, about eight to nine hundred years ago, there was another upheaval which was not quelled for some thirty or forty years. Now in the present case he thought that if a little patience be exercised, the situation would adjust itself—divided long, unites; united long, divides.

When examining the problems which confront China at the present time—involving great political, social and economic changes,—we must consider the magnitude of her territory which is nearly as large as Europe, and the extent of her population which is about one-fourth of the worlds' inhabitants. In such circumstances it is idle to expect any Government to settle overnight important economic questions, and to deal summarily with such revolts as may arise in so vast an area, says Sir Frederick Naze, whose address before the, Royal Empire Society is reproduced in "The People's Tribune." In cases of revolution in Europe in the past a certain number of years always transpired before the restoration of tranquillity, and where such a large country as China is concerned it necessarily follows that a longer period must be allowed. But at the same time I should like to point out that the present Chinese Government, which has remained in office for over six years, has already accomplished a great deal in consolidating their authority and in developing the economic resources of the country. The Economic Council, for example, has rendered and continues to render valuable services in regard to rural reconstruction and land reform, particularly in the North-Western Provinces where the question of education, and the improvement of agricultural methods have made definite progress, and when we consider that this area is about as large as France and Germany combined, it is not surprising that progress has been both difficult and tedious. The improvement of communications generally in China is naturally a matter of vital importance, and is receiving the closest attention of the Government. Road-building on an extensive scale is in operation, and towns and villages—separated in the past by reason of bad communications—are being connected by motor-bus as in England; also irrigation, social and public health work are all receiving attention.

INDUSTRIAL SHANGHAI.

And in regard to these movements, I should like to say that the experts sent out from time to time by the League of Nations have performed excellent service, and I have particularly in mind the valuable work accomplished by Dr. Rajchman in his original capacity of Adviser to the Department of Health, and subsequently as Technical Adviser. The Chinese Government are developing a Quarantine Service on modern lines, and in Shanghai this organization already compares favourably with corresponding institutions in other countries.

In regard to industrial enterprise, the city of Shanghai has, of course, taken the lead, and at the present time there is a very large variety of products manufactured locally of foreign design which stimulates the demand for foreign machinery. The progressive improvement in the management of the various railway systems continues as indicated by the recent rise of the shares concerned, and it is expected that measures will be devised in due course to provide a scheme for the ultimate settlement of outstanding obligations in respect of railway loans.

Turning to Conservancy matters, the Government is fully alive to the importance of improving the waterways of China. Several Conservancy questions now under consideration are of outstanding interest to trade and shipping, namely, the Yangtsze Bar (the approach to Shanghai) and the Taku Bar (the approach to the northern centre of trade, Tientsin). As a result of the skilful dispositions originally made by the celebrated Netherlands engineer, Mr. de Rijke, the Bar at the entrance to the Whangpoo River, on the banks of which the city of Shanghai stands, was entirely eliminated many years ago, and ships, drawing about thirty feet of water may now enter the port without difficulty. But lower down in the Yangtsze itself, the Yangtsze Bar exists, and is known locally as the 'Fairy Flats." It is proposed at an early date to dredge this Bar experimentally and if possible provide a channel over it deep enough for vessels drawing about thirty-five feet to cross at high water, but at this stage it is impossible to predict whether or not the operations will be successful. A dredger of large capacity has been constructed in Germany and will shortly arrive in China to engage in this important work. The question of the Taku Bar, about which a great deal has been written, and so little is known, presents many difficulties. The real problem there is not so much dredging the Bar itself, as improving and conserving the connecting waterways in the province. There is one river, named the Yung Ting Ho, which, when in flood, pours an enormous quantity of silt into the Tientsin River, and flattens the Bar channel in a very short time, and has been known to raise the bed of that river a couple of feet overnight. A scheme was drawn up about fifteen years ago to control the waters of this turbulent stream, and to divert them elsewhere during the flood season, but for a variety of reasons the project has not yet materialized. I hope, however, that at an early period the proposed work will be executed, in which case there is no reason why steamers should not again be able to go up to the Tientsin Bund at high water, which would naturally benefit trade and shipping.

CHINESE DIALECTS

Some misconception seems to exist in connection with the question of Chinese dialects, and it is sometimes supposed that China is a country of many languages where the people in one part of the country do not understand those from another. This is not altogether correct. It is true that along the range of the coast from Shanghai southwards various dialects exist, but even here if we travel some distance inland we find that the inhabitants speak what is called "Mandarin," or the language common to a large part of the uneducated. Chinese who converse in the English language do so in what is known as "Pidgin" English, which Mr. Bernard Shaw the other day said he thought was the best of all languages, because through its medium a great deal could be expressed in a few words. After having spent a few days in China he was no doubt an authority on the subject. It is a fact, however, that in the Chinese language, especially in the written language, it is possible to compress in the fewest number of words the meaning, and the so-called "Pidgin" English is in reality an attempt to translate literally the Chinese idiom. As an example of this curious dialect I may mention that during Armistice celebrations in Shanghai one of the servants of the Shanghai Country Club was a Cantonese, and he inquired of the hall-porter who was a Shanghai man, in "Pidgin" English the cause of the jubilations. He said "What for this foreign man so much-e bobbery?" (I may explain that "bobbery" is the term in Pidgin English for excitement, and in the East the "chit-system" prevails); the hall-porter replied:—'Ah' to-day that German man have sign that chit'".

EXTENSIVE LITERATURE

The Chinese language possesses very extensive literature and the study of the Chinese Classics, with which all scholars are conversant, involves many years of laborious work—the result being that the Chinese as a nation have excellent memories. They are also excellent interpreters, and in this connection I may mention that formerly it was the practice for British Members of Parliament occasionally to visit China to gain first-hand information on the question of Chinese politics, and on one occasion such a visiting Member interviewed the celebrated Viceroy Li Hung-Chang, who, at that time had as his English Secretary a Chinese who was a Shakespearean scholar of some note. In the course of conversation the Member of Parliament rather irritated the Viceroy by his officiousness, and the interpreter was told to inform him that in the Viceroy's opinion he was suffering from a swollen head, which was rendered into English by stating that "His Excellency the Viceroy asks me to tell you that he thinks you are intoxicated with success"! What precedes refers to the spoken language, but I ought to remind my hearers that it is the written language that helps to bind China together since all educated Chinese are united by their common knowledge of it. Each word is represented by a different character—like foreign numerals they express ideas rather than sounds. The figure 7, for instance, is understood as well in the South as in the North. The written language is generally extremely concise, and may also be extremely vague. It is difficult to master, and a knowledge of some four thousand characters is sufficient for ordinary everyday purposes, but a Chinese scholar knows many more.

MARITIME CUSTOMS

I will now come to the Maritime Customs Service and in order to enable you the better to understand what I have to say about this anomalous institution I propose, first, to outline briefly a few facts regarding its various responsibilities; and second, to present a brief survey of the early contacts between China and Europe. In the first place, the term "Customs" is a little misleading. It may convey the idea that the personnel of the Service is mainly composed of those who waylay the traveller in respect of the contents of his luggage. That is not so. I will outline, for the purpose of comparison, the work and responsibilities of the Collector of Customs in London and the Commissioner of Customs in Shanghai: the Collector in London merely collects revenue, as indicated by his title, and has nothing whatever to do, for example, with the Port of London Authority—i. e. the Harbur Authority; nothing to do with conservancy operations; nothing to do with general finance or National Debts; and nothing to do with the Thames River Police. His sphere of activity is limted in area to the actual port of London. On the other hand, the Commissioner of Customs in Shanghai is assigned a large district within which he has responsibilities over and above the mere collection of dues and duties. He is the Receiver of Wrecks; in the case of non-treaty-Power ships—i. e., vessels belonging to nations which have no Treaty relations in China—he sometimes acts as the Consul of the crew; he is empowered to function notarially; he controls the Shanghai River Police, a very useful and extensive organization; he is in charge of an elaborate Preventive service; he acts as the Port Authority and is thus in direct control of the Harbour—that is to say, there is vested in him responsibilities which may be compared to those handled by the Port of London Authority, and the extent of these responsibilities in respect of harbour work will be realized when it is remembered that the port of Shanghai in point of tonnage is now the sixth or seventh in the world, while in point of population it is now the fifth city in the world; he is also one of the three Directors of the local Conservancy Board, and as such is directly concerned with the important work of improving and conserving the seaapproaches to the port, as well as the Shanghai river—the Whangpoo. He is thus a man of many parts, and is directly responsible to the Inspector-General, who, in turn, is responsible to the Chinese Government.

GEOGRAPHICAL SITUATION

China's geographical situation was the principal cause of her separation for many generations from the rest of the world, and the result was that comparatively few contacts were established in former times between the civilizations of the East and West. Europe did not learn much about her until the Venetian traveller Marco Polo stirred into activity Catholic missions and European merchants. And before the sea-route to China via the Cape of Good Hope was discovered by the Portuguese navigator, Vasco da Gama, in the year 1497, the vast and formidable mountain ranges of Central Asia remained effective barriers to regular intercourse. Only occasionally were these barriers overcome, either by the initiative of China's most renowned rulers or by the tenacity of Western merchants. It was not until about the beginning of the sixteenth century that Portuguese merchants appeared by sea and subsequently settled in Macao, near Hongkong; while a little later, Russia established relations with the Peking Government the outcome of which was the Treaty of Nerchinsk (1689), defining frontiers and ordaining trade relations.

FOREIGN TRADE CONTACTS.

Subsequently other European countries and the United States entered into trade with China, but for many decades their enterprise was confined to Canton, where the East India Company set up their headquarters in the Far East and developed a lucrative business in tea, silk, etc. Foreign commodities were subsequently imported in growing quantities in exchange for Chinese products, and the progressive demand for Western goods naturally stimulated trade, which the Treaty of Nanking (1842) attempted to regularize by the enactment of a fixed tariff, etc. It may be incidentally pointed out, however, that this new principle of a fixed tariff remained more or less a dead-letter until the management of the Shanghai Custom House was temporarily placed in the hands of a committee of foreign Consuls during the occupation of the city by the Taiping insurgents in 1853. In the early Treaty days foreign merchants transacted their Customs business indirectly through the medium of "compradores"—the "go-between." In those days revenue-collecting establishments were farmed to local officials, with the result that the whole of the revenue collected did not reach the central treasury, and this procedure naturally accentuated difficulty and delayed the uniform application of specific tariff charges. Other Treaties opened up additional places to foreign commerce, and at present there are 41 ports and trade-marts in China where business is conducted under regulations enforced by the Maritime Customs.

Time is too limited for me to outline in detail the facts which led up to the appointment of Sir Robert Hart to the post of Inspector-General at the age of 28 in 1863, but I may mention that his many services to China and the world include the establishment of the lighthouse system and the national post-office—both undertakings of great international importance

AN INTERESTING CHAPTER.

The story of our lighthouses, indeed, forms an interesting chapter of Customs history. When the Chinese Government placed the lighting of the coast of China in the hands of Sir Robert Hart, he organized a highly qualified technical staff for the work, and the chain of lighthouses extending along the coast from the north to the south indicates the manner in which he liquidated his declaration that he would render navigation along the coast of China as easy as walking down Broadway by gas-light. And in point of fact, I believe that the Chinese Lighthouse Administration compares favourably with similar organizations elsewhere. The work of organizing the postal system for the whole of China was a most difficult undertaking, and the new organization was administered by the Customs Service for a period of some fifteen years, when the Ministry of Communications assumed this responsibility and relieved us of the charge. At present we continue to administer the Lighthouse Department, to control the harbours, and we are also in charge of the loans, etc. secured on the Customs. From what proceeds it will be inferred that the Inspector-General has many responsibilities, not usually entrusted to one single administration. I may add that it is generally conceded that the Customs Service forms an important part of China's Civil Service Administration, and is the principal foundation on which Chinese and foreign trade, shipping and financial interests rest.—"People's Tribune."

CORPORATION ELECTIONS

Congress Propaganda Needed

(BY P. R. LELE).

One of the changes effected in 1923 in respect of the Bombay Municipal elections is the substitution of the secret ballot for the open voting paper. Till 1923 a voter had to enter the voting paper while others looked on and to hand it over to a clerk at the counter. Now, under the law, ballot is supposed to be secret. But a Rule, which was probably made before 1922 and justifiable then, stands even now in the set of Rules framed under section 29 (1) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act 'for the conduct of elections' though it defeats the spirit of the secret ballot Rule 8 para 2 reads:

> The Polling Superintendent may, on the application of a candidate on the morning of the polling day, furnish him with a reasonable number of slipbooks with a view to enabling him to issue the slips direct to the voters.

The Rule recognises the right of a particular candidate to his pocket-members, as it were. A free voter will naturally go to a Municipal clerk for a voting slip and every voter ought to be presumed by the law to be a free voter. Law ought not to be party to any other conception and, therefore, this para of Rule 8 ought to be abrogated as early as possible.

Canvassing

Going about the City for what is called 'canvassing,' one observes that the voters look at the pre-election days as the period of their privileges. They enjoy the sight of so many persons coming to their doors seeking their votes, especially when they are distinguished persons who would never otherwise be seen at so close a range. And they begin to claim this sort of attention from candidates. Probably as between individuals, voters look upon any one candidate to be as good as any other, barring an exceptionally noted candidate. The eloquence or logic or even the truth of the manifesto of any candidate is found to have fallen altogether flat on voters. Voters occasionally show inclination to support a noisy candidate making impossible promises but possessing an unlimited power of breath simply because they wish someone inside the dovecote of the Corporation who will frequently make the atmosphere hot and uncomfortable: they do not at all believe such a candidate to be capable of achieving what he promises. Every human being likes to be wooed and voters enjoy the attentions they receive from candidates. They are not particular about scanning the comparative qualifications of individual candidates.

Congress Candidates

It would, however, be different if organisations came into the field. That leads me to the expected measure of Congress success in the Corporation election. The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee decided not to run the election officially and left each individual Congressman to go to the voters. The Congress candidates are, therefore, so many individuals: as a matter of principle no candidate has a right to call himself a Congress candidate. The Congress is an organisation. Either it comes into the field as an organisation or does not at all enter it: there is no half-way house. While, therefore, the Congressmen contesting the ensuing Municipal elections have not the strength of the organisation behind them, no individual Congressman can carry on any propaganda because he is tied to an organisation and actually suffers from a disability. The Congress claims to have a vast majority of the citizens of Bombay behind it but the atmosphere prevailing in the City regarding Municipal Elections is not in keeping with this claim.

Wanted Propaganda

It is a well-known fact that the Congress sucess in Assembly elections was due to the atmosphere and enthusiasm created both by propaganda and by the news of success at one place being flashed all over India. Newspapers had the guidance of an organisation in connection with names and the Congress Press could wholeheartedly support them without having to trouble themselves to find them out or without being influenced by personal relations. In the City of Bombay Municipal elections that atmosphere is lacking. The requisite enthusiasm for the success of Congress candidates cannot be created in the present atmosphere. The Congress Press does not know who are the candidates whom it should support. If nothing be done even in the few days that remain, the number of Congressmen, who will manage to get elected, will be many fewer than if an atmosphere for the triumph of the Congress be created. Congress as an organisation can win individual Congressmen? Their success is a gamble because they are so many horses under a heavy handicap.

STATES' PEOPLE ORGANISE

Conference Secretary's Plan For Rajputana

(From A Correspondent.)

BEAWAR, Jan. 11.

The Rajputana provincial secretary of the Indian states' people conference has issued an appeal to the workers and young men of Rajputana to organize people's Associations in cities and towns throughout the province.

It is understood that the provincial office would concentrate much of its energy this year on organization of the Districts. A scheme has been formulated to enrol 5,000 members of the conference and to establish centres in all important places of the province. Arrangements are also being made to get number of leaflets and booklets on Indian states problems published.

A TOWER OF STRENGTH

Guru Gobind Singh

Mr. T L Vaswani writes from Hyderabad (Sind):—

The great German poet Schiller used a beautiful epithet, "the enduring might".The epithet may well be applied to Guru Gobind Singh, his name is a Tower of Strength, the highest strength in man is "atmashakti", the energy of the Soul, this the great guru developed. Therefore he stands out among the most dynamic of India's men.

To him came the warrier's call, —a call which the contradictions of all around him could not shake. He became a leader of the Hindu race, a nation-builder.

To convert every sikh into a singh,—in that one line is summed up, to my mind, the message of the guru. "sikh" means a disciple. "Singh" means a "lion". Every one who would be a sikh, a disciple of the ideal, must become a man of manhood. This I regard as the central message of Guru Gobind Singh.

RECORD OF SUFFERINGS —SIKH HISTORY

The man of courage has to be prepared to suffer for the truth he would serve. The great Guru's was a life of suffering and he trained his disciples in a school of hardship. Sikh history is a wonderful record of sufferings, endured for faith and freedom. What makes the Sikh records almost unique in the world's annals is the number of women and young men and boys who suffered, cheerfully, privations, persecutions.—even death.

Civilisation to-day is threatened with a new dark age. It needs the light of sacrificial love to lead it out of the night. Guru Gobind Singh's life was witness to this light,—the light of the love that sacrifices and therefore, the love that never dies.

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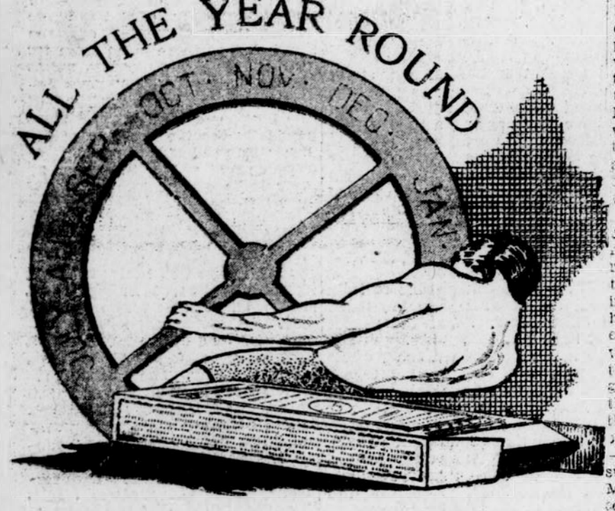

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Second R. T. C. And After

Sapru Continues Story Of His J. P. C. Mission

DIE-HARDS ASCENDANT

We publish below the third part of the article written by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, which appeared in the "Twentieth Century".

The first and second have already appeared in the previous issues of the "Chronicle".

While yet Mahatma Gandhi was in England, clouds began to gather on the Indian sky and we heard in England of the coming storm. Here again, like all political controversies it must continue to be a matter of controversy as to who fired the first shot. In a matter of this character where feelings are roused on both sides it is not likely that controversialists will come to an agreed conclusion in their day. For an impartial judgment on these matters we must trust to the verdict of the future historian. Meanwhile, the facts must be noticed. Mahatma Gandhi returned and was lodged in jail. So were thousands of others. New slogans and new cries and new methods of agitation were met by new weapons. Ordinance followed ordinance. The atmosphere became tense. Feelings rose to a high pitch. Judgment was blurred. All this had its reaction on the progress of efforts for evolving the constitution. Government had to justify itself to its followers in Parliament. It could not very well afford to be accused of the charge that it had ceased to govern. 'Friends' who stood by the Government—and I am using the very word mentioned to me by one of the highest at that time—could not be discouraged. Their support was an invaluable asset. Meanwhile, advanced political sections in India refused to hear of the Round Table Conference or of its efforts. Those who worked under those circumstances at the Conference, who went to England, found their task still more difficult than at any other time. The country was not prepared to have faith in the London conferences.

BRITISH OPINION HARDENS

On the other hand British opinion had meanwhile hardened. Apart from those old arguments about our mutual differences, about our incapacity, about our want of political experience, about the interests of the masses, about the danger to law and order, there were fresh arguments then available to British politicians at that time. I heard not a few of them say that unrestricted and unchained democracy in India would mean chaos like that in China, or worse. It would mean that we would be engulfed by the rising tide of the new philosophy of life, the birthplace of which is in Moscow. That was the situation at the time of the third Round Table Conference. By then Conservative opinion had become infinitely stronger and was of a much more decisive character than the opinion of the small group of Liberals or Labour men at the Conference. Mr. Winston Churchill and his stalwarts were on the war-path. They were supported by certain retired officers from India, though in fairness it must be admitted that some very influential and distinguished retired officers raised their voices in our favour too. It was in such circumstances that the proceedings of the third Round Table Conference took place. Then followed the White Paper in March 1933. It was a carefully drafted document which sought to put in concrete shape the proposals of the Government but it was certainly not a document which could strike the imagination of the people in India and naturally it was subjected to very severe criticism both for what it said and for what it did not. In its main features it adhered to the outlines of the constitution as laid down at the time of the three conferences.

ALL-INDIA FEDERATION

There were provisions for an All-India Federation, for responsibility at the Centre, for reservations and for the special responsibilities of the Governor-General and the Governor. As in the case of the J. P. C. Report which succeeded it, so in its case, Indian opinion was more concerned with the limitations of the scheme rather than with its range. On the other hand, English opinion concerned itself more with its range than with its limitations. That it did not provide for immediate Dominion Status need surprise no one. Indeed when one remembers the declaration of the Prime Minister at the first Round Table Conference which was endorsed in India in the Irwin-Gandhi Pact, one cannot fairly criticise the White Paper or its successor, the Report of the Select Committee, on the ground that neither of them seeks to establish Dominion Status in our day. But Indian opinion did not fail to take stock of the fact then, as it has not failed to do now when the Report of the Select Committee is before us, that British statesmanship had been discreetly silent about Dominion Status as the objective of the scheme. On the one hand we have the fact that there are certain statesmen in England not unfriendly to us who cannot visualise India, with its mixed population, and with a third of it belonging to the Princes, acquiring the status or the powers of a Dominion. On the other, there are those in India who frankly say that Dominion Status is not their objective, that they are aiming at "independence", which sometimes they translate into a free and willing partnership with England, while there are others who strongly believe that Dominion Status is and should be their objective—an objective not to be achieved in an undefined and distant future but within a reasonable period of time as the logical and inevitable sequence of any scheme that may be devised now.

WESTMINSTER STATUTE

Personally I think that a recent Statute of Parliament—I refer to the Statute of Westminster—which has been interpreted differently by different constitutional lawyers in England and the Dominions has to a certain extent queered the pitch for us and enabled people in England to say that once India becomes a Dominion within the meaning of the Statute of Westminster, there will be nothing to prevent those who talk to-day of independence from making good their threat. This formal legalistic frame of mind can, I fear, only lead to barren results: fear, distrust, and suspicion on the part both of Englishmen and Indians.

CLEAVAGE OF OPINION

It was in the beginning of May 1933 that I reached London to take part in the proceedings of the Joint Parliamentary Committee. It was a committee in some ways much more remarkable than any other that I had hitherto attended. The willingness of certain members to understand the Indian problem, the marked sympathy of some, the knowledge of several and the ignorance of many, the inability of others to visualise the India of 1933 as at all different from what she was 15 years ago, led one to imagine that there were sharp cleavages of opinion between one section and another, and that there were at least some among them who would not be prepared to favour responsibility at the Centre and some others who would favour it there and in the Provinces if only some of their fears could be allayed. I personally do not think that much of the evidence that was given was very informing or that it could in any material degree affect decisions on questions of policy. But while I am prepared to say this, I must make exception in two cases. There was the evidence of Sir Charles Innes than which nothing could be fairer from the Indian point of view. I knew him at close quarters as a colleague in 1921 and 1922 and notwithstanding the fact that his attitude towards the question of the separation of Burma brought him into serious collision with what might be called the anti-separationist school of thought, I looked upon him as very friendly and fair to us. The next exception that I should make is in the case of Sir Samuel Hoare himself. I believe I was present during the major part of his evidence. His views on several questions were not identical with those of many of the Indian members. He struck throughout a note of caution. Nevertheless it is no more than due to him to say that he had mastered the subject to an amazing degree and that his exposition of the various constitutional and administrative issues was characterised by a thoroughness and precision which left little to be desired. As a sheer feat of physical and intellectual performance it was great.

I left London towards the end of July 1933. The other delegates followed in November and December. When I left I felt it was not by any means difficult to foresee the different trends of opinion in the Committee, though nobody could feel sure what the result of their private discussions might be.

LABOUR IN POWER THE SAME AS IN OPPOSITION

I have referred to some of these details as it seems to me that in any attempt to understand or criticise the Report the background of it should not be lost sight of. The outstanding fact is that it is a Report of a Committee, representative of different schools of political thought in Parliament, the strongest among them being the Conservative. Labour had only four representatives in the Committee. As Opposition in Parliament it is ineffectual. It is more than doubtful whether at the next election it will be able to dislodge the present Government. Under the best of circumstances it cannot hope to regain anything more than its position in 1929. And lastly, although I have some very good friends among Labour members, and although I feel assured of their sympathy, I should not make the mistake of assuming that Labour in power will be the same as Labour in Opposition. It is significant that even Labour is not prepared to concede immediate Dominion Status, and that the sort of responsibility which they recommend for the Centre is not of the British type but of the Sinhalese type. I mean no disrespect to Mr. Lansbury for whom I have great admiration, but I am afraid when he and other Labour Members refer to India's right of self-determination, they mean something very good and generous—but not equally precise or definable.

THE REPORT PROPER

I now come to the Report itself. From a literary point of view it is certainly one of the very best reports of recent years and the statement of the case in the first 27 pages, conceived in the most excellent temper, contains at least certain propositions with which even those who differ from the recommendations may well agree. For instance, we are told that

> history has repeatedly shown the unwisdom of judging the political consciousness of a people by the standard of its best instructed class, and the creation of the British Empire, as we know it to-day, has been mainly due to the fact that, for the last 150 years, British policy has been guided by a more generous appreciation of the value and juster estimate of the influence, of what is sometimes called a politically-minded class.

The first part of the sentence may readily be accepted, but as regards the generous appreciation "of the value and a juster estimate of the influence of the politically-minded class" there was a time not long ago when its influence was denied, and even to-day it is not universally accepted in official circles. As time passes I have no doubt that the leadership of the uneducated or less instructed classes will completely pass as it has done in many other countries into the hands of the politically-minded class. Further, it is a class which is daily growing and with the broadened franchise, it may be hoped that it will grow to very large dimensions within the near future. It is, however, no small gain that the reality of Indian political aspirations is admitted so authoritatively. Again, we are told that the new Indian constitution must contain within itself the seeds of growth. This is an unexceptionable sentiment but whether the constitution which is now foreshadowed contains such seeds is a question to which I shall refer later.—"The Twentieth Century."

(Continued from Col. 7)

many debates with those of my way of thinking. Now that public opinion has been shown in the successive votes of the Conservative organisation, of the House of Commons and the House of Lords, may we not conclude that the country has made up its mind on the main issue?

I feel that the standpoints from which her Grace and I would approach a debate would be so wide apart that an audience would be puzzled to find any point of contact between us. Nevertheless, this is not the time to lose any opportunity of discussion. If the public can be persuaded, even in some small degree, to take a living interest in the subject, to read about it, and argue it for themselves. I cannot refuse the challenge which has been offered, and I shall therefore be prepared to enter upon the proposed debate at a time in the near future and at a place to be arranged.

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Are Indian Minorities Satisfied With Reforms?

HOTSON EXPOSES HOLLOWNESS OF ATHOL'S ARGUMENTS

(By Air Mail).

J. E. B. (Sir Earnest) Hotson writes as follows to the Editor of the "Scotsman", Edinburgh:—

In a letter which you published on December 27 the Duchess of Atholl takes exception to several statements which I made at a meeting of the Indian Circle of the Overseas League in Edinburgh, reported in "The Scotsman" of December 22

The instances which her Grace quotes in support of her argument are in fact particular cases which illustrate the general proposition that all parties in India are trying to drive a bargain with the British people. They want the reforms, but they want more than is offered, and they, or some of them, think that the best way to get more is to refuse the present offer with indignation. The leading example is the Congress, which, at the very moment when it is utterly rejecting the new Constitution, is re-entering the Legislatures established under the present Constitution.

The minorities which I mentioned as undoubtedly prepared to "come in" are those which are usually meant when the term "minorities" is used—the Muslims generally, the Hindus of the martial and peasant classes (non-Brahmins, the "Justice party," and the like), the Depressed Classes, the Anglo-Indians and Indian Christians, the Europeans, and the Parsis. There are dissentient factions everywhere, but the statesman-like leaders of these large communities (together a great majority of all India) accept the reforms as a whole as being for the good of their people and of India, whatever modification in detail they may desire.

The problem of the Sikhs is admittedly difficult. Everyone desires to give them justice, but if they join with terrorists in an attempt to break the peace, the law of the land will take its course. Or does her Grace suggest that if a minority of a minority (since even among the Sikhs extremists are few) is sufficiently clamorous, everyone else should be deprived of what is their due? She no doubt remembers the time when the Akali Dal disturbed the Punjab in a religious, not a political, quarrel. Should the Punjab Government then, from fear of the "morchas," entrenchments filled with black-clothed zealots, have robbed the other Sinkh sects of their rights?

The attitude of her Grace towards the general question of majority rights is difficult to appreciate. Are we to take it that the counting of heads is an entirely wrong principle? If we are to accept it at all, we may rightly give "weightage" to protect minorities against an unreasonable majority but we cannot reduce the Muslims, for instance, who are in a majority in the Punjab and Bengal, to the position of a minority there.

If we are not to count heads, what other principle are we to adopt? It may be said that Western democracy is unsuitable for India. If so, everything we have done for the last hundred years is wrong, and we ought to retrace our steps at once. This argument is not available to those, who like the Conservative minority in Parliament, propose that we should continue to advance on the present lines.

More than that, it is unsound. I am prepared to take my stand on the ground that representative institutions have justified themselves, that we have gone a long way already in training India for such institutions, and that the proposed new Constitution, far from being slavishly copied from our own or any other model, has been devised with the utmost care to suit Indian conditions, and is capable of development, perhaps in ways unsuspected at present, according to the needs and tendencies which may be disclosed during the coming period of growth.

This question of belief or disbelief in representative institutions and the other question to which the Duchess does not refer in her present letter, but which we have discussed in earlier correspondence in your columns, of the fitness or unfitness of Indians for wider powers, make up the matter at issue between us. If the favourable testimony of those who have most knowledge on the latter point is not to be regarded as conclusive, and if on the former point the experience from generation to generation of the British people and the British Dominions is to be brushed aside as irrelevant, then I do not see what good purpose can be secured by a public debate between her Grace and myself.

Her Grace has already had

(Continued in Col. 5)

DANGER SPOTS TO WATCH

Russia's Entry Into League May Help To Prevent Conflict In Eastern Zones Of Europe & Asia

Allan Nevins writes in "Current History."

The admission of the Soviet Union into the League of Nations, as formally consummated on September 18, 1934, is a great historic event. Ever since the founding of the League, sixteen years ago, the chief objection to its claim to represent the opinion of the entire civilized world has been the absence from its councils of the United States and the Soviet Union. Now half of this objection is cancelled.

The adherence of Russia is a remarkable tribute to the vitality and value of the League. For years Soviet statesmen spewed forth their hatred and contempt for it, but circumstances have at last brought their government within its gates and have compelled M. Litvinov to pay homage to it as an organization whose work may well prove "of incalculable advantage to humanity."

The circumstances of Russia's admission give it a remarkably dramatic character. Two years ago the idea of her entrance would have been thought preposterous; even a year ago it would have been pronounced impossible. But now Russia joins under the sponsorship of France, the very nation that for years after the war urged the rest of Europe to form a "cordon sanitaire" that would shut off the Soviet realm like a plague-infected area. French sentiment has strikingly changed since the days even of Briand's plan for a "United States of Europe," which appealed to many Frenchmen as a possible league of capitalistic nations against Soviet Russia.

WHY RUSSIA JOURED

The Soviet Union enters likewise with the cordial good will of Italy, whose government is the diametrical opposite of Russia's, and of Great Britain, whose present Ministry is composed mainly of Conservatives, who feel a traditional hostility to any association with Communists. Even Poland, long so fearful of her huge neighbour, was ready to welcome her.

Two basic sets of facts have made this striking event possible. One is the great change which has taken place during the past two years in Russia itself—the same change which made feasible the American recognition of the Soviet Government in 1933.

Without formal abandonment of the tenet of world-wide revolution, the Soviet authorities have turned their back on it as helpless and embarassing. Even their sentimental attachment to it has waned. This position, long ago comprehended by such able press observers as Walter Duranty, has now been recognized by the chief governments of the world.

Russia has of late given many proofs to her distinct attachment to peace. At the various meetings of the World Disarmament Conference she has consistently taken the forefront with her proposals. She has stood almost alone in professing eagerness for "complete" disarmament, which would be decidedly safer for her than for most nations. She has acted vigorously to improve her relations with all the States around her, from Finland to Afghanistan. While other countries were signing vague treaties for the renunciation of war, Russia urged a clear definition of what constitutes "aggression." In the Summer of 1933 she concluded the most explicit "non-aggression" treaties with a long list of countries, including Poland, the Little Entente, Turkey and the Baltic States. These treaties were much clearer-cut than the Kellogg Pact, and they have been taken at their face value by the Poles, Finns and others.

SPECTRE OF DANGER!

The second set of forces which made Russias entrance inevitable was furnished by Germany and Japan. Unquestionably the man who did most to bring the Soviet Union to Geneva was Adolf Hitler. From the moment of his rise to power France began to look eastward for help. Meanwhile, his relentless persecution of Communists aroused a deep resentment in Russia. Even more important, his ill-concealed desire for territorial gains in the Baltic region and perhaps the Ukraine has made the Russian leaders indignant and apprehensive.

There was a time years ago when Europe trembled for fear lest Germany and Russia, two outcast nations, might join hands and assert their power together. But everything that Walter Rathenau, the great German industrialist and statesman had accomplished at Rapallo in 1922 to bring the two countries together, was undone in a few weeks by Hitler. The quarrel over disarmament enabled Russia to come forward openly last Spring as the friend and supporter of French policy. France naturally welcomed her with open arms.

While France has always been aware that Russia offers one of the greatest reservoirs of military man-power in the world, in the last two years she has discovered another fact of equal importance. This fact is Russia's fast-growing effectiveness in the air. Not only is the present Soviet air-force one of the best in Europe; the Russian capacity for the manufacture of airplanes is already greater than that of France or Great Britain, and nearly equal to Germany's potential capacity. So far as there is a German threat to-day, it is the threat of air and chemical warfare. France realizes that the Russian air-force might well turn the scale.

FAR EASTERN CONFLICT

Even without her Far Eastern difficulties, Russia would have been brought into the League by the German menace to European peace. But from the Russian point of view, Japan furnishes a second and cheering reason. Eventually, if not soon, another Russo-Japanese war seems all too likely. For more than a year the whole world has regarded it as probable. Russia can have no exaggerated belief in the capacity of the League to prevent it. But Soviet leaders may well hope that the League, if and when war occurs, can do much to restrict it to the Far East. There is much evidence to-day of bitter want and rising discontent in Russia. A Far Eastern war would throw a heavy strain upon her resources and finances. Both in Tokyo and Berlin there has doubtless been much speculation whether the shock of a sudden conflict might not bring about a Soviet collapse, or at any rate render Russia vulnerable to attacks from some new quarter. The dire possibilities of a simultaneous embroilment with Japan on the east and Germany on the west, perhaps accompanied by an artfully stimulated revolt in the Ukraine (for Hitler has already raised a Ukrainian as well as an Austrian legion), can hardly have failed to touch the Russian imagination. No one knows just how far the understanding between Warsaw and Berlin may have gone beyond the text of the recently published treaty. In the circumstances, Russia must be grateful indeed for the prospect of League protection in her rear if she becomes engaged with Japan in front. And France would unquestionably see that the League offered the fullest protection possible.

FOSTERING CLIQUE?

In some quarters friendly to the League it is objected that Russia's admission converts it more than ever into a "chessboard." Entering as the associate of France, some argue, she confirms the transformation of the League from a body which frowns upon groups and alliances into a body which fosters them. But this objection has little force. It is perfectly true that the League now presents the possibility, though by no means the actuality, of a great anti-Hitlerite coalition of nations. But, in view of the very real menace which Hitlerism has shown itself to be, the League would simply fail of its proper function if it did not offer this possibility! The European situation may at any time require united action to hold Nazi Germany in check and convince her of the wisdom of peace. So long as this is true, the League would be worthless if its moral force—it has no other—could not be arrayed overnight against German rashness. Of course, whenever Germany or Japan is ready to re enter the League, she will be received with open arms.

WHAT THE LEAGUE GAINS

The next great gain for which the League may now hope is a decision by Germany, before her two years' grace expires, to cancel her withdrawal.

"PROOF OF ITS WORTH"

Indeed, both Germany and Japan may soon think ruefully of the disadvantages of being outside the door. There is a sting of truth in Stalin's recent remark: "The fact that bellicose nations with aggressive designs cannot stay in the League is one of the best proofs of its worth." Both are placed at a moral disadvantage. They cannot but feel unhappily isolated. The United States has taken an increasingly friendly attitude toward the League, as is shown by its recent entry into the International Labour Organization and its whole-hearted enlistment in the work of the Disarmament Conference.

Washington has undoubtedly been pleased by Russian adherence to the League. It means that additional pressure will be available against any display of Japanese aggressiveness in the Far East; it means that if the United States ever again moves along the road on which Secretary Stimson took her in 1931—co-operation with Geneva may be much more effective. The risks of troublemaking are increased both in Eastern Asia and in Central Europe. As Japan and Germany become anxious to avoid the stigma of troublemakers, they may well move back toward the League.

Meanwhile, the entrance of Russia into the League adds greatly to its dignity and enectiveness in three respects. It emphasises the universality of the organization. For a time the League to draw a line against certain outcast nations which had excited the antagonism of their neighbours or whose place in the scale of civilization was regarded with condescension—Turkey- Mexico, Abyssinia. Russia. One by one they have come in. There are no barriers of race, culture, geography or government; the League is a body in which democracy, fascism and communism all stand on equal footing. In this connection, it may be noted that Russia brings not merely 11,000,000 square miles and 165,000,000 people to the League, but, as M. Litvinov pointed out, some two hundred different national groups speaking fifty different languages. She is a miniature League herself, and her peaceful organization of many varied peoples in itself shows the folly of an exaggerated nationalism.

TOO MUCH OF EUROPE

In the second place, the adherence of Russia adds to the League the one country which joins the two chief danger of the globe, Eastern Europe and Eastern Asia, and thus as a matter of practical execution of the covenant will make it much easier for the Council to deal with any imminent threat of war in these spots. Nothing hampered the League so much in handling the Manchukuo affair as the fact that Russia and the United States were both outside it. Prompt and decisive action in the early stages of that crisis might have been far more effective with Japan than the tardy and hesitant steps ultimately taken; and such prompt action would have been possible had Russia been at Geneva. Finally, the adherence of Russia emphasizes, as we have indicated above, the sharp line between those nations which desire peace and are unwilling to alter existing arrangements except by pacific means, and those whose leaders have shown a different aim and spirit.

In Some respects the League today falls tragically short of the organization envisioned in 1918 by Wilsonian liberalism. Its sphere is far more limited than its most hopeful founders expected; its methods and purposes are too often those of "real-politik" and too seldom those of ideal politics. It is too much of Europe, too little of the whole world.

Yet with all its faults the League has proved indispensable to humanity. Every nation of any importance on the globe, save the United States alone, has now at least made trial of its opportunities and benefits; every genuinely peace-loving nation save ourselves and Brazil is now giving it at least some measure of aid and loyalty. Its potency for good is still enormous. Events may yet show, as Russia plainly hopes, that its mere name and influence will do much to avert conflict in the Far East, turmoil in Central Europe, and other evils which have of late seemed more and more threatening.

The entrance of Russia may yet prove a great turning-point in the fortunes of the League, its first step upward from the depression which it has of late years shared with almost every other institution on the planet.

DARBHANGA'S ENDOWMENT

Maharajah's Interest In Research In 'Maithili'

PATNA, (By Mail).

The Maharajadhiraja of Darbhanga has created an endowment of the value of Rs. 2,02,900 which will be constituted into a Trust Fund to be called "The Mithilesh Rameshwar Singh Maithili Chair in the Patna University Trust Fund" in the memory of his late lamented father.

The income from the said fund will be used for the purpose of meeting the cost of the chair for research in Maithili at Patna College together with such expenditure connected therewith as the training of a person to hold the chair, the creation of research scholarships, the purchase of books, manuscripts and other materials for research and other incidental expenses.

The Vice-Chancellor of the Patna University and the Director of Public Instruction, Bihar and Orissa, will administer the Trust Fund.—A.P.

AN INTERPRETER OF INDIA

The Late Mr. Havell

The "Manchester Guardian", writes:—

By the death of Mr. E. B. Havell India loses what might be called the finest British interpreter of her art. Before Mr. Havell wrote his book on "Indian Painting and Sculpture" British and other Western art critics maintained that Indian art was purely decorative and that India had produced no "fine arts". Mr. Havell was the first to challenge that theory, and the world now agrees with him that Indian painting and sculptors are "fine arts".

His interpretations of Indian architecture are a great advance on those of James Fergusson, because he was better acquainted with old Indian literature on art, Hindu philosophy, and mythology. He showed on what a slender basis the Western theory that the Taj was designed by an Italian architect—generally accepted by Europeans in the last century—rested. He sought to prove that the real architect of that incomparable mausoleum was Ustad Isa, a native of Shiraz.

On account of his enthusiasm for Indian art Mr. Havell, when Principal of the Calcutta School of Art, advised his students to leave off painting in the Western style and take the paintings of the Buddhist caves and Moghul and Rajput miniatures as their models. He thus laid the foundations of the Bengal School of Art, which, under Abanindranath Tagore, a cousin of the poet, has attained a high reputation.

NOTABLE BUDDHIST PILGRIMS IN INDIA

CALCUTTA, (By Mail.)

Notable Buddhist pilgrims have visited, this season, Buddhist sacred places in India. His Highness the Maharaja of Bhutan after visiting Budh Gaya with his party is at present at Sarnath, Benares, where he will spend a few days before he leaves for his country.

Another notable and devout pilgrim who has been in India almost unnoticed, is Mrs. T. Tsaong, wife of the Chief Minister of Tibet. She is accompanied by her children all of whom, she said in an interview, were anxious to visit the places in India "made holy by the association of Gautama Buddha". She paid a visit, to the Dharmarajika Chaitya Vihara where Mr. T. Vimlananda showed him round the temple and the library attached to it. Mrs. Tsaong is highly pleased with the Vihara and the work of the Mahabodhi Society in Calcutta, Budh Gaya and Sarnath. She is anxious to return to India next season with her husband to repeat her visits to all the Buddhist sacred places.

Mrs. Tsaong with her children left for Lasha by the Darjeeling Mail.—A. P.

Brussels. — The International zinc cartel has been officially dissolved

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The third All-India Industrial Exhibition will be held in Delhi from February 24 to April 4.

Rangoon, January 12: Mr. Uthein Maung, M.L.A., Bar-at-Law and Mr. U. Basi M.L.M., Bar-at-Law are leaving shortly for New Delhi.

Editor 'A Newspaper Boy'

Mr. H. E. Watson On Indian Journalism

History Of Newspapers Surveyed In His Address To Calcutta Rotarians

Mr. H. E. Watson delivered the following address at the Rotary Club of Calcutta lately.

The general public seems to be aware of the existence of an Editor, a Printer's Devil and a Newsboy. I presume that with most people I am regarded as the Printer's Devil as I am much too lethargic to be the Newsboy, although some of my friends try to flatter me by calling me the Editor. They little imagine that I am just as proud of my own position as the Editor can possibly be of his.

EDITOR'S JOB

I will, however, first start with the Editor. He is a very busy man, far too busy to reply to the landlady whose advertisement for "Apartments to let" has inadvertently been printed under the "Dogs Home" column. He first has to arrange for news gathering from all parts of the world by news agencies, special correspondents, reporters and others. This news has to be sorted into what will and what will not interest his readers and then has to be prepared for publication. It will probably amaze those people who are aggrieved that the editor can't find room for an item that will only interest them and their own particular friends to know that there is not room in an ordinary sized paper for much more than half the news received for publication. A nice discrimination is therefore necessary in choosing the important news and discarding the rest. Then there are special articles to be arranged and last, but not least—editorial comment. The Editor dictates the policy of the paper, sees that it is adhered to, and is the sole arbiter as to what shall appear in the news columns. The Manager who is so ill-advised as to suggest that a thinly veiled would please the advertiser meets reference to "So and So's" goods with a frigid reception and is told that the paper is for news that will interest the public and anything outside of news can be accommodated in the advertising columns. The Editor of late years has also had to organise the taking of photographs of news of the day and selecting those of chief interest for inclusion in the next day's paper.

MANAGER'S WORK

Now we turn to the duties of the Manager. He receives the "copy" usually typewritten, from the Editor and sets it into type. It is then carefully corrected in column proofs and afterwards made up into pages. Before this can be done he must have collected the advertisements for the day, set them in type and made the necessary blocks, submitted a proof for the advertisers' approval and placed the advertisements in their proper place in the page. is flat and most newspapers of any circulation are printed on fast rotary presses and require the type pages in a semi-circular plate. He therefore, makes a "papier-mache matrix" by pressing a sheet of papier-mache into the flat page and from this casts a semi-circular plate. He then puts the plates on the press and prints the paper. Afterwards he takes it to the homes of its readers throughout the length and breath of the land. But he cannot rest then as he has to collect his money for sales and advertisements, pay all bills for materials and services and, if there is any left over, the Editor, Newsboy and Himself get their salaries.

MODERN DEVICES

It will have no doubt occurred to my hearers that many of these duties are performed vicariously and the staff at the disposal both of the Editor and the Printer's Devil in a modern newspaper office is large. There is, however, a very general ignorance among those who have not had the curiosity to visit a newspaper office of the part machinery plays in the production of a modern newspaper. Very little type setting is now done by hand, this being taken care of by Linotypes or Ludlows or other machinery of the same nature, instead of the laborious process of picking single letters by hand, the Linotype operator touches the keys on a keyboard, somewhat resembling a typewriter. Each key assembles a brass matrix of the letter required in front of a steel mould of the correct size for a line of type. When the line is full the mould is filled with molten metal under pressure and a line of type is formed, the brass moulds forming the top of the line giving their shape to the letters Thus, instead of handling single letters, a line of type is handled. Hence the name of the machine.

INTRICACIES OF PRINTING

These lines come consecutively from the machine and are made up into columns and the proper headings put into place. Proofs are now printed on a small electric press and read by the readers and all mistakes marked. These mistakes are corrected and another reading done. This is often done four times to clear the paper of all errors. The columns are then made into pages. The paper-mache sheet is pressed into the face of the type by a hydraulic press capable of exerting a pressure of over 400 tons. The papier-mache is then dried and trimmed and dropped down a chute to the stereotyping room which is immediately beneath the composing room. After further backing, either by gas or electricity, it is put into a semi-circular casting box which is then pumped full of molten metal from an electrically-heated crucible holding 5 tons of metal at one time.

The resultant plate is then trimmed to size by other machinery, bored to the correct thickness and placed on the printing press.

HOW PRESS WORKS

The printing press is usually a huge affair capable of printing at a high speed. The largest in India weights 120 tons and with the structural foundation is altogether 300 tons. It is capable of printing, 72,000 papers of 16 pages each per hour. For larger papers it will print up to 32 pages at 36,000 copies per hour or up to 64 pages at the rate of 18,000 copies per hour. Three motor sets are employed to drive the press. Any one set will drive either half of the press and any two sets will drive the complete press, so that there is always one in reserve in case of accidents. Each motor set consists of three motors, one for starting and slow speed, one for high speed and a small one to control the brushes of the large motor so that any speed of running that is desired may be maintained. This controlling motor is actuated by push-buttons placed conveniently round the press so that the motors are always easily controlled by the engineer from any position.

I have attempted to describe how the blocks are made for pictures as that subject was covered by Rotarian Boothroyds talk on his classification. It may be interesting to note, however, that when Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Countees of Willingdon visited a local newspaper recently, a photograph was taken as they entered the building and one hour later they saw the resultant picture printed on the presses in its proper place in the newspaper.

28 YEARS AGO

Having given some idea of the way a newspaper is produced. I propose to deal now with changes that have taken place in newspapers in India during the last 28 years. Some of these changes have taken place so gradually that the daily reader will hardly be conscious of the better service he is getting to-day unless he compares today's newspaper with that of those days. Few newspapers could afford to print more than two columns of cabled foreign news and the telegraphed Indian news was very little more. Most of the Indian news was received by post and read very often a week or more after its occurrence. Even local occurrences were usually a day late owing to the difficulty of getting anything occurring late in the day into the early pages of the paper. A great feature of foreign news was the mail letter. This was a summary of such of the important week's news, that had not been cabled, which was sent out by the mail to Bombay and telegraphed from there.

The rest of the paper was composed of extracts from other papers received by the mail.

WELCOME IMPROVEMENTS

Compare that with the newspaper of to-day with its very full cabled news, columns of Indian telegraphed news, local news right up to date, commercial news from all over India, special articles on some subject every day by well-known writers and pictures of the principal happenings throughout the world. Scissors and paste have practically ceased to figure among the implements of the journalist as there is no room for extracts from other papers unless they are of surpassing news interest. These improvements of the newspaper have taken place gradually because the greater expense involved must be met from revenue and selling the paper all over India at one anna produces very little revenue.

BULK OF REVENUE

It has been well said that a community has the newspaper it deserves and it is very necessary that this should not be overlooked. The bulk of the revenue of a newspaper is obtained from its advertisements. The world in recent years has become more alive to the advantages of advertising and hence we see the improvements in newspapers in all countries. The greatest experts in advertising agree that press advertising brings the greatest results for expenditure. Yet the commercial community in India has not fully taken advantage of its opportunities. I said in this Club some years ago that advertising was treated as of little importance and was often the province of the latest joined assistant. I am afraid this is still the case in a great many instances. During the years under review the advertisements in newspapers have improved along with the news. The bald unattractive announcement has been replaced by a skilfully designed advertisement framed to catch the readers' eye and hold it long enough to carry its message to the brain. The great universal advertisers have taken the lead, but there are many firms in India at the present time who are advertising on the right lines and whose advertisements are striking features of the newspapers. My message is to the others. Advertising is a necessity in the present day and the greatest salesforce in the world.

Press advertising is the best and cheapest form of advertising and besides getting a great improvement in your business, repaying ten-fold any expenditure you have incurred, you are helping your community to enjoy a newspaper that is continually improving. There are now several first-class advertising agencies in India to help the advertiser to write an advertisement that appeals to the readers and most newspaper offices have a service department with the same object.

ADVERTISERS DUTY

It is only fair, however, that the advertiser should be sure that he gets the reading public that he pays for. There has been an unfortunate trend among newspapers in England, in their endeavours to show the highest figures of circulation, to buy that circulation by the offer of money prizes, cheap books and other advantages. This has unfortunately spread to India, although in England it is dying away. If a single individual buys dozens or even hundreds of one issue of a newspaper in order to obtain coupons, that circulation is of little use to the advertiser as the waste paper basket is not a buyer of goods. The advertiser, when shown figures of circulation, must satisfy himself that the circulation figures shown to him are those of people who buy the newspaper solely for its value as a disseminator of news and views. If he is then satisfied that the readers of that paper are predominantly a buying public he is safe in going forward with his advertising campaign.

If my last words to my fellow rotarians have increased their interest in their favourite newspapers and decided them to merit even further improvements, I shall have benefited the object that has been near my heart for many years.

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MADE IN INDIA
For
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Suppliers to Government of India, Railways and Cotton Mills
ATTRACTIVE PRICES
Send your enquiries at our Bombay Branch
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Managing Agents, City Paper and Board Mills Ltd.,
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Ninety per cent. of civilised people suffer from it, either knowingly or unsuspectingly. . . . And it is the prime cause of more minor sicknesses and major illnesses than anything else under the sun—it is CONSTIPATION. Learn how to conquer it, for constipation is a menace to your life. Every "off day," when you suffer from depression, heaviness, lack of energy, headache and feel all "out-o'-sorts," be warned—it is CONSTIPATION.
MEDILAX will put you right
Medilax,' containing 16 ingredients, is the world's most scientific laxative medicine. It is also the gentlest and will cleanse your system without pain or purging. It will tone you up like nothing else can, restore your vitality, make you really fit! Get 'Medilax' Brand Silver Pellets and get WELL.
Sold by all Chemists, Stores and Bazaars throughout India. If any difficulty, from wholesale Agents:- WALTER WHITE, Manhar Buildings, Princess Street, Bombay. FRANK ROSS & Co., Manher Buildings, Lohar Chawl, Bombay, and FRANK ROSS & Co., Ltd, Wholesale Chemists and Druggists, Chowringhee, Calcutta.
This is the packet to look for.
Compounded according to special formula in the laboratories of: SAVORY & MOORE Ltd., chemists to The King 143 New Bond Street, London, England.

As Disappointing As Lansbury's Speech

HOARE'S BROADCAST

No Fear Of Labour Opposition To Reforms Bill?

(From Our Own Correspondent).

LONDON, Jan. 5.
(By Air Mail).

British politicians seem to have at last realised that the masses of people in the country ought to know more about Indian constitutional reforms. Consequently the political broadcasts on India which were so far confined to party meetings and party conferences for the benefit of interest politicians are now to broadcast all over the country. Government set the ball rolling by asking Sir Samuel Hoare to start his New Year by speaking through the microphone of the British Broadcasting Corporation.

HOARE OPTIMISTIC

The Secretary of State for India spoke for nearly twenty minutes. He sung the familiar song that the Indian problem was a huge one. He took all the credit for himself and the Cabinet for producing the "marvellous scheme of reforms, the like of which we had never seen before. His complaint was that neither Indians nor the Conservative diehards have produced "a workable alternative" scheme. He refused to take the Labour Party seriously because he knew that in spite of the opposition of the Labour Party to the Government proposals, it had within its fold men who have decided to be cautions and responsible over the Indian issue. He had no reason to fear any Labour opposition on the Second Reading of the Indian Constitutional Reforms as he was confident that the Labour benches would appeal to India to work the present proposals which conceded in his opinion as well as that of the opinion of the Labour Party wider opportunity for self-government.

THE MIDDLE COURSE

Sir Samuel Hoare rejected the path chalked out by Lord Salisbury and Mr. Churchill because it was meant to take India backward. The great liberal (?) Secretary of State could not understand how in the twentieth century this school of politics expect a National Government to put the clock of progress behind in India. He did not want to adopt any course except the middle one. But he forgot such a path has been kept ready for him to tread by men like Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and others, who are certainly not members of the Congress. He forgot that the British Indian delegation submitted a Joint Memorandum to the Joint Committee suggesting what would be the minimum demand of the whole nation. On the whole Sir Samuel Hoare's broadcast was just as disappointing as was Mr. Lansbury's speech in Conway Hall three weeks ago. Obviously all these politicians are suffering from the difficulty of realising the necessity of speaking on Indian reforms and being at the same time bound to keep a secret about their main features and their own policy.

INDIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY

The British politicians have not only got to induce important sections of the people of India into benevolently receiving the reforms but they have now also the necessity of trying to make the ordinary people of Great Britain to believe that the people of India are going to receive the reforms and to work them in harmony with Whitehall. But the India agitation against the Government proposals is bound to spread more extensively in Great Britain during the next two weeks. The League Against Imperialism, the Anti-War and Anti-Fascist Youth League, the Indian Independence League and various other organisations are combining together for celebrations of Indian Independence Day not only in London but in various towns of Great Britain.

As Saturday 26th January is rather an awkward day for public meetings in this country, several important meetings on the question of India's independence have been arranged for Sunday January 27th in London, Manchester, Bristol, South Harrow, South Shield, near New Castle and various other towns.

AGEA KHAN & HONOURS LIST

The King's Honours List this year has not created any sensation or surprises. In fact moderation has been used in the distribution of titles as it is expected that more generous gifts will have to be showered duirng the celebrations of the Silver Jubilee of the King. The one feature that drew attention was the absence of the same name of His Highness the Aga Khan in the Honours List, especially as some of His Highness's misguided friends had thought fit to write a week earlier long accounts of His Highness's career with a sure prophecy of his receiving a Peerage. This may be journalistic enterprise but after all it is bound to create an impression in certain quarters that the services of His Highness could not be so valuable as some of the friendly newspapers estimated them at.

SUCCESSOR OF KUNWAR

I understand that Kunwar Maharaj Singh, India's Agent-General in South Africa is in all probability resigning his post and returning to India at an early date. It is believed that the authorities anticipating this step on the part of Kunwar Maharaj Singh had decided to appoint Syed Raza Ali as his successor. However, his appointment was not looked upon with enthusiasm by those who voice in the matter carries considerable weight. Consequently, the appointment of Syed Raza Ali was not confirmed. The Indian Government is now once again in search of suitable man to succeed Kunwar Maharaj Singh. Until a successor is appointed, the present Secretary of Kunwar Maharaj Singh will officiate for him.

COMMERCIAL MUSEUM FOR BIHAR

PATNA, (By Mail).

A move has been made by the organisers of the Bihar Provincial Exhibition to establish a permanent Commercial Museum for the province with a view to educate the public with regard to the varied indigenous manufactures of the country in general and the province in particular. With this end in view, the Exhibition Committee has decided to set apart the residue of its fund after deducting expenses of the Exhibition in furtherance of this project.

Mrs. Whitty, accompanied by Lady Macpherson, paid a visit to the Exhibition and inspected the various stalls.—A.P.

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Educated and energetic young men who desire to carve out a career for them are requested to ask for details of our Agency Apprenticeship Scheme.
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EX-QUEEN VICTORIA REFUSES TO ATTEND BRIDAL

Former Queen Of Spain Not Going To Wedding Of Daughter

PARIS: (By Mail).

European aristocracy had a new bit of gossip recently when it was revealed by Spanish monarchist circles at Paris last month that ex-Queen Victoria of Spain will not attend the marriage of her daughter, Infanta Beatriz, to Prince Alessandro Torlonia of Italy at Rome, on January 14.

Those who have watched the developments in the Spanish royal family since its exile said there might be a link between the ex-Queen's decision and her recent separation from ex-King Alfonso.

The latter has settled in Rome for the winter after travels about Europe, but Victoria is living quietly in England and has not seen her husband for weeks.

In the same connection, it was pointed out that Alfonso did not attend the wedding of the Duke of Kent and Princess Marina of Greece in London, reportedly because the British royal family disapproved of his attitude toward former Queen Victoria, who is English.

Infanta Beatriz and young Prince Alessandro will be married in Rome under the devoted eyes of Alfonso. Whether the Queen disapproves of the match could not be learned at Paris.

HAKIMIA SCHOOL EXHIBITION

BURHANPUR (By Mail.)

The Opening Ceremony of the Educational Exhibition organised by the Hakimia Coronation High School, Burhanpur, was performed on Friday, 11th inst. by Mr. R. S. Pathak, M.A., LL.B., Pleader.

A report of the working of the School was read out by the Head Maser, Mr. J. Chuckera.

The Exhibition is the first of its kind organised by the students and the various sections, History, Geography, Science, etc., contained interesting educational exhibits.

30 Krishna Pens OFFERED FREE AS PRIZES
FOR PARTICULARS APPLY
LAHORE STATIONERY MART
ANARKALI LAHORE.

EXHIBITION AT PATNA

Bihar Textile Exhibits

PATNA (By Mail.)

In the Provincial Exhibition on the Bankipur Maidan, the Government Industries Department, Bihar and Orissa, are conducting demonstrations and displaying products of various handicrafts taught in the Cottage Industries Institute, Gulzarbagh, Silk Institute, Bhagalpur, and Wool Weaving Institute, Gaya.

Practical demonstrations of several handicrafts, including cotton sari weaving on fly shuttle loom attached with lattice dobby to produce figured borders, dyeing and calico printing, basket making, eri rearing, wooden toy-making and weaving of woollen fabrics on fly shuttle loom, are being conducted in the stalls.

Among the outstanding exhibits in the Industries Department stalls are cotton and silk bedspreads, curtains of various designs, chair cushions, dressed dolls, card-board and wooden toys, work baskets of Rafia and cane and picnic baskets of palm leaf. It will be recalled that Her Majesty the Queen was pleased to purchase Bihar Rafia baskets at the British Industries Fair.

The Industries Department has prepared instructive charts showing the cost of manufacture and present selling prices of standard articles manufactured on the handloom. These charts indicate what profit may be expected by handloom weavers with average ability. Interesting charts are also hung up giving statistics of yarn and cloth consumption within the province and the extent to which progress has been made in introducing improved appliances.—A P.

L.G.-PRIME FAVOURITE

Second Poll Makes Him "Britain's Greatest Politician"

LONDON: (By Mail).

Former Premier David Lloyd George for the second time in a month recently won a newspaper poll designed to discover "Britain's greatest politician."

The "Sunday Dispatch" announced the war-time Premier the winner of its competition with 220,930 votes; Winston Churchill, 209,376; Sir Oswald Mosley, British Fascist leader 190,731.

The readers' choice was limited to 15, of which Premier J. Ramsay MacDonald took eleventh place.

In a similar competition conducted by a "Dispatch" columnist, Randolph Churchill, recently Lloyd George took first place with 229,126 votes.

New Delhi.—The Third Sarda Act Conference will hold its session in Delhi on 28th and 29th inst.

Scrupulously Clean And Up-to-date

OSAKA, COTTONOPOLIS OF JAPAN

Mr. H. Sampson-Relph writes in the "Nottingham Guardian":—

Osaka is almost the world's greatest industrial metropolis. More than 2,000 belching factory-chimneys cut the skyline, 800 bridges span her busy roads and canals. A city, five miles wide and nine miles long, is supporting a population of 2,500,000. It is a city from which "depression" in trade or in spirit has been banished. I counted in the bay 44 vessels of, from 1,000 to 12,000 tonnage, busily engaged, either loading or discharging cargo, and I wanted to see the source of all that merchandise.

The genial "Secretary of Foreign Markets" came to my aid with permission to visit what is, I imagine, one of the largest spinning mills in the world. The Company which owns this mill operates 32 mills in Japan proper, with over 16,000 looms, nearly 1-1/2 million spindles and some 30 odd thousand workers, men and women.

MORE LIKE A PARK.

The head-office impressed me at the start with their up-to-date imposing buildings in ferro-concrete, bright, airy office-rooms with lofty ceilings, wide corridors and the very latest system of air-conditioning devices. The main entrance could easily have been the entrance to some park instead of a mill. Facing the artistic iron gates was a great circle of pines, and on a fine lawn stood a marble bust of the founder of the company.

Though I was paying a surprise visit, I saw everything. The oldest part of the mill, built entirely of red bricks was in splendid order, and stamped on each brick, were the words "Made in England"—every brick had been shipped out from England, in 1882. And, cast in the framework of the great looms, was the name of a famous firm not a hundred miles from Oldham.

SCRUPULOUSLY CLEAN.

Din and dust cannot, I suppose, be obviated, but one cannot but be impressed at the scrupulous cleanliness on all sides. No cobwebs, no ramshackle, dilapidated out-buildings, no broken or dirty windows, no weeds growing either from cracks in the walls or on the roofs, no sign of decay whatsoever.

The smart workers were dressed in neat factory uniform.

DORMITORIES.

Out of the din and clatter of whirring machinery, I passed on to the dormitories which house some thousands of unmarried workers, men and women. Those who are married live in smart little houses elsewhere. The dormitories are long, lofty, airy buildings, constructed and furnished in purely Japanese style, everything down to bedding being supplied by the factory. Spaces between the dormitories, I judged to be twice the width of each building, so that a dormitory looked on open space on either side. In the open-spaces were flower-pots, grass-borders and, of course, the pretty Japanese pine.

Before entering these living quarters, I removed my shoes. I was wearing white socks, yet the bottoms were not more soiled at the finish of my tour than at the beginning.

SLEEPING ACCOMMODATION.

The rooms accommodate from 12 to 16 persons, each person being allotted 36 square feet of floor space. Sanitary regulations are strict. Water, hot and cold, is liberally supplied, while the big, white-tiled bathroom with its deep bath of limpid water, seemed to invite one to dive in on that summer-day.

Dressing-rooms, adjoining these baths, are lined on three sides with mirrors, similar to the up-to-date theatrical dressing-rooms in this country. The dining-halls had tiled walls and floors, so had the kitchens, and I remember remarking to my guide how spotlessly clean the floors were. In matters of hygiene it would be difficult to find anything in Europe to surpass conditions prevailing in Japan.

THEY WORK TO BE MARRIED.

I saw the workers' lecture-room a nurses' training class, a school room for general education, a fine room seating upwards of a hundred for sewing classes (all Japanese clothes are made by hand), and another room of mystic atmosphere where experts attend from time to time, to teach aesthetic subjects, such as flower arrangements, etiquette, deportment and the tea ceremony.

"What is the object," I asked my guide, "of all this welfare work?"

"Well, you know," he said, "these little ladies are very much like the girls in your country; some day they hope to be married. They work and save to that end. Many leave us after three or four years, and we like to recognise our responsibility for their well-being by trying to make them useful citizens."

Outside, in the spacious playing fields, the physical wellbeing was well catered for too. Baseball diamonds, tennis courts, running tracks, and so on—and all in good use, if the worn patches were any criterion.

So many of the workers and clubby, smiling faces. What girl, born in humble circumstances, would not welcome such conditions? Well-fed, well-clothed, well-housed, well-trained and certainly not exposed to temptations which beset her sisters in shop and city life..—"Nottingham Guardian."

FITZE AS A. G. G.

(From Our Correspondent.)

INDORE, Jan. 11.

As forecasted Lt. Col. R. J. Macnabb has been succeeded by Mr. K. S. Fitze, I.C.S., as A.G.G., in Central India. The former proceeded home on leave.

Mr. Egerton, I.C.S., will officiate as Political Agent, Malwa States, in addition to his own duties as Secretary to the Hon'ble the A.G.G.

TONGA STRIKE.

There is no improvement in the strike situation of the Indore Tonga drivers. They are reported to have approached the A.G.G. for the redress of their grievances of alleged ill-treatment by the Railway Police.

The extention of the Junagadh State Railway to important towns of Una and Delwada was formally opened by His Highness the Nawab Saheb at Una on Thursday.

New Delhi, January 12: Sir Lancelot Graham who arrived here on Friday night from London took over charge of the Secretaryship of the Legislative Department from Mr. G. H. Spence.

CHAMBER OF PRINCES

40 Ruling Princes To Attend

NEW DELHI, Jan. 12.

Over 40 ruling Princes and Chiefs have so far intimated their intention to attend the Session of the Chamber of Princes which commences on 21st. They are:- (Central India) Nawab of Baoni, Maharaja of Dewas (Junior), Raja of Khilchipur, Raja of Narsingarh, Raja of Sailana, Raja of Sarila and Raja of Sitamau.

Deccan States: The Chief of Jamkhandi, Nawab of Janjira, the Chief of Phaltan, Raja of Sangli and Raja of Savantvadi.

Eastern States: Raja of Korea, Maharaja of Mayurbhanj, Raja of Sakti and Raja of Talchar.

Gujarat States: Nawab of Balasinor, Raja of Bansda, Raja of Baria, Nawab of Cambay, Maharaja of Rajpipla and Nawab of Sachin.

Punjab States: Raja of Faridkot, Mir of Khairpur, Nawab of Loharu, Raja of Mandi, Maharaja of Patiala, Maharaja of Sirmor and Raja of Suket.

Punjab: Raja of Jubbal and Nawab of Pataudi.

United Provinces: Nawab of Rampur and Raja of Tehri Garhwal.

Rajputana: Maharaja of Bikaner, Maharao Raja of Bundi, Maharawal of Dungarpur, Maharaj Rana of Jhalawar, Maharao of Kotah and Maharawa of Patabgarh.

Western India States: Maharao of Cutch and Raja Saheb of Wankaner.—A.P.

MR. E. L. PRICE DEAD

KARACHI, Jan. 12.

Death has occurred of Mr. E. L. Price, ex-M.L.A. and a prominent European businessman of Karachi for many years. He had been ailing for last ten days. His condition took a turn for the worse last night and he died in the early hours of this morning.—A.P.

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Problems Of Non-Ferrous Metals

HOW THE WORLD POSITION HAS CHANGED

The following article on the outlook for the non-ferrous metals is another of "M. G. Commercial's" annual series on the probable course of production, consumption and prices, which will be found interesting:—

Until a year ago it was fairly simple to judge the probable price development of the most important metal markets; one needed only to follow up the development of stocks and one could then predict the development of prices with something approaching certainty. In recent months, however, the position has in this respect completely changed. Metal stocks have dwindled; yet prices, except in the case of tin, which is artificially kept high have fallen considerably.

The cause of this contradictory development is, to a great extent, due to the effects of duties, exchange difficulties, metal import and consumption controls, etc. In addition, price development of the various metals is affected by numerous special causes connected with the individual metal which necessitate separate treatment of the prospects of the most important metal markets.

COPPER.

The most important of the non-ferrous metal markets, the copper market, has a very disturbed year behind it. While the highest price for standard copper on the London Metal Exchange in 1933 was £38 19s. 4½d. the highest quotation of the current year was only £34 0s. 7½d. The lowest price of the previous year was £27 3s. 9d.; in the current year the quotation sank to £25 13s. 1½d. When one considers that sterling exchange in the current year was also considerably lower one comes to the conclusion that the price of copper reckoned in gold touched in the current year the lowest point for all time.

This development must appear somewhat contradictory if one compares the prices with the stocks figures. At the commencement of the previous year world copper stocks amounted to 750,000 short tons. By the turn of the year they had dropped to 640,000 short tons, and at the end of October, 1934, amounted only to 488,500 short tons.

The cause of the unfavourable price development, in spite of the decrease of stocks, was, apart from the increasing production in Canada, Africa (Northern Rhodesia and the Belgian Congo), and Chile, chiefly the introduction of the German metal controls and the effect of the American copper code. World copper production, which in January, 1934, amounted to about 91,000 short tons—the monthly average during 1933 was about 85,000 short tons,—increased month by month as a result of the expansion in the areas mentioned, and reached, in October, a maximum of 118,000 short tons. As however, the producers in these low-cost areas produced only such quantities as the market could absorb this considerably higher production had less effect on the price than would appear at first glance.

EFFECTS OF THE AMERICAN CODE.

Much more effective in depressing the price was the United States copper code, introduced in the spring of 1934. The code was a compromise, with but poor prospects. A minimum price and a production restriction scheme could not be agreed on. A ban was laid on the production of those producers who did not give allegiance to the code, a ban which showed itself to be potent, as 95 per cent of the United States consumers of copper, through fear of losing official orders, pledged themselves to use only code copper. The result was that the entire non-code copper production was thrown on the European market, thus reducing the price there. The reduction was the greater because Germany, the most important copper-importing country introduced in the spring of 1934 a control of imports and consumption, and from then onwards bought only very small quantities of copper on the market.

The danger that the high American stocks, which under the code regulations can only gradually be reduced, will be thrown on the European market is remote, because these stocks are pledged to the banks at a rate far higher than could be obtained for them to-day in Europe. In Germany, on the contrary, the high stocks of copper in the country when control was introduced have been almost exhausted, and in a very short time (probably at the beginning of the new season shortly after the turn of the year) buying must begin.

PRICES TO RISE.

With conditions as they are to-day there must soon commence a gradual increase in the price of copper, especially as consumption prospects promise to be favourable. Whether the price will rise depends, however, greatly on the result of the efforts towards fresh copper restriction. The sharp decline of copper prices in the current year stimulated the efforts to introduce a new copper restriction plan. At the moment nobody, not even the copper leaders involved, can say that a restriction scheme will materialise. One thing is certain—the opposing interests of the various copper areas make it impossible to establish a restriction scheme which will be successful for any length of time. Yet the next price development of the copper market will depend on a restriction agreement being reached, for all the hopes of the market to-day are influenced by the restriction propaganda.

TIN.

The tin market last year saw a rise in price from £141 to £230 2s. 6d. For the greater part of the year the price was stationary at round £230; the highest figure reached was £243 17s. 6d., the lowest, on the London Metal Exchange, was £222 7s. 6d. The visible tin stocks according to A. Strauss and Co., were 26,405 long tons at the end of 1933 (at the turn of the year 1932-3, 55,455 long tons), and on November 30, 1934, only 17,113 long tons. The favourable price and stock developments are without doubt a direct result of international tin restriction. The production quotas were closely adhered to the whole year. In the twelve months ending November 30, 1934, the total tin supply amounted to only 75, 019 tons, compared with 77,000 tons in the previous year and 144,606 tons in the year ending November 30, 1929.

The price of tin has been stabilised at too high a level, with the result that the search for substitutes for tin has greatly extended and has already achieved favourable results. In both the most important tin using trades, the tin-plate industry and the automobile industry, efforts are being made to economise on tin. Aluminium is already being largely used instead of tinplate; zinc and lead are replacing tin in an increasing degree in bearing metals, etc. Though the current year shows a record activity in the tin using industries, the world deliveries in the year ending November 30, 1934, amounted to only 85,803 tons, compared with 98,063 tons for the corresponding period in the preceding year, and 140,635 tons in the year up to November 30, 1929. But notwithstanding these factors one must reckon on the price of tin continuing for some time longer to maintain its hitherto high level.

SPELTER AND ZINC.

The spelter market to-day finds itself in a very ticklish position. Since the United States, as a closed economic centre, has scarcely any bearing on the development of the European zinc market there is no need to go into the position there.

Zinc production outside the United States is practically monopolised by the International Zinc Cartel, which, since its inauguration in the late summer of 1931, has tried to dominate the position by means of production restriction. Outwardly the statistical position of the zinc market is actually favourable. Stocks which, when the cartel was formed, amounted to 206,400 metric tons had by December 31, 1933, fallen to 134,242 tons. Up to October 31, 1934, they had fallen further to 112,292 tons, although production, as a result of the possibility of exceeding cartel quotas against payment of a fine (a system in force since the beginning of 1933), had risen to a considerable degree during the same time.

OTHER FACTORS.

It is, however, not the statistical position which is responsible for the unfavourable spelter price development (highest price in 1934 £15 2s. 6d., against £18 11s. 3d. in the previous year; lowest price £11 13s. 9d., against £13 10s. in the year 1933), rather do the causes lie with the British duty and the position in Germany, and the consequent weakness of the cartel. The increased production has not prevented a decrease of stocks.

The British duty of 10 per cent on non-Empire zinc presses heavily on the non-British market, and automatically affects also the London quotation. Germany, with her autarchic policy, has introduced a zinc subsidy which guarantees to each German producer the difference between his production costs inclusive of depreciation, and the market price. In addition, the largest German zinc producer, aided by the State, has erected in Magdeburg a modern zinc refinery which refines all the ore hitherto treated in Poland. Germany's zinc production amounted in the first ten months of 1934 to 54,693 metric tons, compared with 47,741 tons in the previous year. German producers, as one result of the production subsidy, are no longer much interested in the International Zinc Cartel. The cartel expires at the end of this year unless its prolongation is in the meantime decided on. Immediate prospects of the price of zinc are not favourable whether or not the cartel continues to function. But in the interests of the market a prolongation of the cartel would be desirable; its eventual dissolution has already been discounted in to-day's price and would, probably, not be followed at once by a further fall. Dissolution would, however, certainly prevent the possibility of a slight improvement in price on the basis of the seasonal revival beginning in the first quarter of the new year.

LEAD.

The unfavourable effects produced by the removal of control in the present difficult state of markets is well shown in the case of lead, the only one of the more important metals not to experience in 1934 any improvement in price, but rather a decrease. The highest price this year was only £11 16s. 3d. (£13 16s. 3d. in 1933), while the lowest price was £10 paper money (£10 2s. 6d. in the previous year). The price of lead is depressed not only by the British duty of 10 per cent on non-Empire lead and the German position, but also by the unstable supply, causing consumers to encroach on the reserve. The temporary relatively very favourable activity of the lead industry had, therefore, practically no effect on the development of the price of the metal. The production of the lead mines of the world, which, according to the figures of the "Metall-Gesellschaft," reached in 1933 a monthly average of 97,968 metric tons, greatly increased in the current year. It amounted in July to 114, 520 metric tons, fell in August to 102, 975 tons, only to rise again in September to 112,909 tons and reaching 115,435 metric tons during October.

In recent months it was feared the production of lead would be heavily increased because of the American silver policy. These fears however, do not appear to have been confirmed, as the increase of lead production in the United States is but nominal as compared with that of the previous year and is far below the increase of the outside-America area. Nevertheless the price of lead will probably continue at first to remain weak and can only achieve an increase worthy of mention through an important increase in consumption.

Taken all in all the price-balance of the metal markets for the expiring year is not very favourable, and the immediate future prospects must be judged with extreme reserve. And yet the improvement in the statistical position of the most important metal markets shows that they are gradually on the way to recovery, which must by degrees raise prices again if the artificial interferences with the market do not draw a thick stroke through the reckoning.

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DISCRETION OF INDIA FETTERED

Freedom Restricted In Formulating Her Fiscal & Tariff Policy

KARACHI MERCHANTS ON J. P. C. SCHEME

The Karachi Indian Merchants' Association has addressed a letter to the Secretary to the Government of India, Reforms Department, New Delhi, on J. P. C. scheme, in the course of which, it is stated:—

If the constitutional scheme outlined in the Joint Parliamentary Committee Report is worse than the proposals contained in the White Paper from the political aspect, it is even more so from the commercial point of view. Recommendations of the Committee, in regard to commercial and other forms of discrimination are based on suspicion and doubts, which it is stated have been aroused in the United Kingdom, and the Report betrays keen anxiety on the part of the Joint Parliamentary Committee to satisfy the clamorous demand of the British interests to secure India as a permanent and safe field of exploitation by them and to provide all sorts of safeguards for the British vested interests, real or imaginary, existing or future.

FISCAL & TARIFF POLICY.

It was proposed in the White Paper that certain safeguards were necessary for British commercial interests and British trade in India but now the Joint Parliamentary Committee have restricted the freedom of India of formulating her fiscal and tariff policy if it in any way comes into conflict with British Imports as well directly or indirectly. To the special responsibilities of the Governor-General enumerated in the White Paper they suggest that the further special responsibility defined in such terms as follows be added:—

"The prevention of measures, legislative or administrative, which would subject British goods, imported into India from the United Kingdom, to discriminatory or penal treatment," and the words could cover measures, which though not discriminatory or penal in form would be so in fact. It should be remembered in this respect that the Viceroy or the Governor-General is always the servant of the British Crown and he is, therefore, expected to protect and preserve British interests—in preference to Indian.

CALLOUS DISREGARD.

The Joint Parliamentary Committee betray callous disregard of nascent Indian industrial enterprise, and selfish solicitude for parocial interests, while discussing the question of bounties and subsidies. Although they characterise the conditions recommended by the External Capital Committee in 1925, which have since been adopted and acted upon by the Government of India as reasonable to which they cannot take exception yet they have tried to circumvent them. According to the recommendation of the External Capital Committee, it is a condition of eligibility for the grant that the company should be incorporated by or under Indian law, that a certain proportion of the directors shall be Indians and the company shall give such reasonable facilities for the training of Indians as the Act may prescribe'! The Joint Parliamentary Committee recommend that even such innocent conditions which are professed to be reasonable be done away with in the case of British companies already engaged on the date of passing of the Act. It shows that in their zeal to unduly protect British interests the Joint Parliamentary Committee have not hesitated to circumvent the existing conventions and laws.

Although the Joint Parliamentary Committee stipulate that any statutory enactment on the lines of their recommendations should be based upon the principles of reciprocity but can any Indian for a moment deceive himself into the belief that he has the necessary resources to start industries in competition with the British in his own home. It is too much to expect of him when it is universally known that he is worsted by the British on account of the superior resources of the latter even in India.

PRINCIPLE OF RECIPROCITY.

The Joint Parliamentary Committee have stretched the principle of reciprocity to a ridiculous extent while dealing with the question of shipping. The Government are fully aware of the precarious condition of Indian shipping which is struggling for existence. It has suffered tremendous loss and numerous smaller companies have floundered on the rock of competition of non-Indian shipping companies plying in Indian waters. The importance of shipping in the growth and development of national trade and industries cannot be overestimated. This is fully realised by the British Government and commercial interests. It was only recently that His Majesty's Government promised all kind of help to British shipping inspite of its being considered as the most powerful in the world. It is only fair that Indian shipping should be fostered against any non-Indian interests at least in the coastal trade. As for reciprocity it is ridiculous to expect Indian vessels to ply along the coast of Great Britain in competition with British steamers. What the Industry needs at present is development of its coastal service and elimination of cut throat competition along the Indian coast, but instead a powerful rival has been assured all the privileges and concessions that may be considered necessary for the indigenous shipping industry.

In view of such reactionary recommendations of the Joint Parliamentary Committee particularly in matters of commercial, industrial, tariff, fiscal and others my Committee feel that there is no wonder that the Report has been universally condemned in all quarters, and they wish to join in its general censure.

JURY VINDICATE DOCTOR WHO TOLD

When Handing Death Certificate Doctor Discloses To Husband Wife's Confession Of Infidelity

A doctor stated at an inquest at Hull in mail week that he had disclosed to the husband a confession of infidelity made to him by a woman.

The doctor added, says the "News Chronicle," that in the circumstances he considered that he had every justification for breaking his medical oath of secrecy, and in this view he was supported by Sir Bernard Spilsbury.

The inquest concerned Mrs. Adeline Dunn (39), wife of a Hull mechanical engineer, whose body was exhumed early in November.

It had been stated that death was certified to be due to lobar pneumonia, but that the post mortem revealed that rupture was the cause.

Dr. Norman Jennings stated that Mrs. Dunn first consulted him in September. She complained of lassitude, sleeplessness, etc., and he prescribed a tonic. On her third visit, on October 13, she stated that she had had relations with a man not her husband and threatened to commit suicide as she could not face her husband.

He examined her and came to the conclusion she was developing pneumonia. He never thought she was pregnant.

Dr. Jennings said that it was when handing the certificate of death to the husband that he told him of Mrs. Dunn's confession.

The Coroner: What right had you to tell him about the confession?

Dr. Jennings: I put it to him, bearing in mind what Mrs. Dunn had said, and I asked him if any bottle had been found in her room. She had threatened to commit suicide and she gave a reason for it. I thought this was such an exceptional case that it overrode the ordinary position of maintaining professional secrecy.

BROTHERS TOLD

After denying certain statements attributed to him, Dr. Jennings said that he told Mrs. Dunn's brothers, George Swallow and Walter Swallow, about her statement when they came and asked him if there was any truth in it.

Mr. B. Pearlman (representing the husband): Do you look upon the taking of the oath as a solemn and serious matter?—Yes.

Mr. Pearlman: It says "I solemnly declare I will keep silent as to anything I have heard or seen while visiting the sick which it would be improper to divulge." Do you suggest in view of that oath, you had any justification for divulging this confession?

Dr. Jennings: I consider I had every justification to make a communication to the husband.

What justification had you for breaking your oath with regard to the brothers Swallow?—It was largely common property in the family.

Sir Bernard Spilsbury said he examined the organs in the presence of six other doctors. He was confident that an instrument had not been used.

Sir Bernard added that he thought that Dr. Jennings was justified in revealing Mrs. Dunn's confession to her husband. Personally he would have done the same thing in similar circumstances.

He considered that Dr. Jennings' diagnosis was reasonable and justificable.

The inquest was adjourned at this stage.

DOCTOR VINDICATED

The doctor was vindicated by the jury at the resumed inquest. The jury returned an open verdict and expressed the opinion that Dr. Jennings treated Mrs. Dunn in a proper way in the peculiar circumstances of the case.

The coroner, in his summing up, said Dr. Jennings had given his explanation of how he came to tell the husband of the woman's confession.

His explanation went quite a long way—perhaps the jury would say all the way—in absolving him for making this statement to the husband.

His reason was that Mrs. Dunn was in a distracted condition because of the trouble she had brought upon herself and because she felt she could not face her husband. That being so, she threatened to take poison.

VERY GOOD REASONS

These were very good reasons for making some of the statement to the husband, but it seemed to him that it was not altogether necessary for Dr. Jennings to reveal to the husband that his wife had said she had been with another man.

She was living with her husband under ordinary marital conditions. It seemed to him that there was quite sufficient in the dread of Mrs. Dunn of another possible confinement for the doctor to have told the husband of that and nothing further.

However, the explanation of Dr Jennings was supported by Sir Bernard Spilsbury, who said that in similar circumstances he would have felt at liberty to do the same thing.

EX-KING OF GREECE AS NIZAM'S GUEST

Halide Edib Expected To Visit Hyderabad

(From Our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD, (Dn.) Jan. 10.

The ex-King of Greece will arrive in Hyderabad on the 17th instant from Srirangapatam. He will stay at the Falaknuma Castle as the guest of H. E. H. the Nizam and will leave for Delhi on the 20th night.

HALIDE EDIB'S VISIT.

It is understood that Madame Halide Edib, is expected to pay a flying visit to Hyderaba shortly.

The election of members to the Secunderabad Cantonment Board will be held during April. The electoral rolls are now under preparation.

£1,000 FOR GIRL WITH SCARRED FACE

Part Of Money To Be Paid To Restore Her Beauty

LONDON, (By Mail).

The case of a pretty little girl of ten who was knocked down by a motor-car and "rolled into the roadway with the result that her face was tattooed with appalling scars" was mentioned in the King's Bench Division in mail week.

She and her father were the plaintiffs in the action of Gavins and another v. Grimsby Moors Limited.

Under a settlement, £1,000 is to be paid into court for her £50 devoted to meet expenses incred by her father in treatment, and a further sum of £450 applied to payment for treatment that will remove the scars.

Mr. P. E. Sandlands, for the plaintiffs, said the girl was hocked down by a backing motor in Grimsby and she was rolled into the tarmac with the result that she was tattooed with scars and would have to be treated before a plastic surgeon could operate to remove the scars.

"I saw her myself before the settlement was arrived at" said Mr. Sandlands, "and I am satisfied that the £450 will be required for treatment. She is a pretty child but for these appalling scars. She is tattooed by them in the most extraordinary way."

Mr. Justice Branson: What guarantee is there that the £450 will be available for treatment?

Mr. Sandlands: I give an undertaking on behalf of the father.

Mr. Justice Branson: Very well. It will be an undertakig to the court.

The settlement was accordingly approved.

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports And Imports

ARRIVAL.

S.S. Fusijama, Capt. C Leve, Java via Cochin, Agents L. Triestino.

S.S. Drachenfels Capt. J Winderman, Hamburg via Port Said (Agents Lionel Edwards.)

S.S. City of Canterbury, Capt. K Persival, Liverpool via Port Said (Agents Killick Nixon & Co.)

S.S. Kaifuku Maru, Capt S Hada. Yokohama via Colombo (Agents O. S .Kaisha).

S.S. Bamora, Capt. A Russel, Basra via Karachi (Agents M M & Co.)

S.S. Masula, Capt. S Dows, Karachi via Bhavnagar (Agents M M & Co.)

S.S. Torafric Capt. F Brooks, Freementle (Agents T M & Co.)

S.S. Tijuca Capt. Bohen, Gothenburg via Karachi (Agents L Edwards.)

DEPARTURE.

S.S. Jalapualka, Capt. J R Griffiths, Akyab.

S.S. Corfu, Capt. F E French, London via Aden.

S.S. Hatimura, Capt. W F Putt, Rangoon via Colombo.

S.S. Kepwick Hall, Capt. E J Harris, Calcutta.

S.S. City of Barcelona, Capt. W Hill, Barcelona via Bhavnagar.

S.S. Clan Mackeller, Capt. R H Brown, Cochin via Bhavnagar.

S.S. Jalaputra Capt. G H MacWilliam, Moulmin.

S.S. Gandara Capt. N Jameson, Coast ports and Karachi.

LOADING.

S.S. City of Canturbury, Karachi, Antwerp.

S.S. Tijuca, Europe ports.

Jalarashmi, Colombo, Rangoon,

S.S. City of Mobile, Colombo and American ports.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, January 12.

2 C/o Barcelona, 3524, Karachi, 12-1, K Nixon Co.

3 Argun Maru, 4040, Karachi, 13-1, O S Kaisha.

4 Trenenfels, 5196, Bremen, 14-4, L Edwards, Ltd.

5 Tijaca, 3081, Rangoon 15-1, L Edwards, Ltd.

6 Elysia, 4911, Karachi, 14-1, Grahams T. Co.

7 Drachenfels, 2579, Karachi, N F, L Edwards, Ltd.

8 Fusijama, 3907, Marmagoa, 14-1, L Triestino.

11 Clan Mackellar, 4038, Bhavanagar 13-1-35, J. Finlay & Co.

14 Frienfels, 4529, Bremen, 3-1, L Edwards Ltd.

15 Masula 3586, London, 16-1, M M and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Sirsi, 3397, Calcutta, N F M M and Co.

6 Tofaku Maru, 4259, Japan, 15-1, O S Kaisha.

12/13 Hatimara, 4158, Rangoon, 10-1 M M & Co.

PRINCES DOCK

A Jalaveera, 3089, Calcutta, 10-1, Scindia S N Co.

C/R Jalarashmi, 2681, NF, 18--1, Scindia S N Co.

D/E, Kifuku Maru, 4259, Moji, 23-1, O S Kaisha.

K Natravati, 699, N F, N F, B S N Co

M Rahmani, 3291, Karachi, G L D 15-1, T Morrison and Co

N Forafric, 2123, NF, 17-1, T Morrison & Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON

Mirzapore, 21-1, P and O S N Co.

Moldevia, 17-1-35, P and O S N Co.

Kaiser-i-Hind, 17-1-35, P and O S N Co.

Chitral, 24-1, P and O S N Co.

Durenda, 29-1, P and O S N Co.

Narkunda, 31-1, P and O S N Co.

Bhutan, 1-2, P and O S N Co.

Carthage, 17-2, P and O S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Canterbury, 14-1, K N Co.

FROM HULL.

City of Leicester, 15-1, K N Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

S. S. President Harrison, 25-1-35, Lionel Edward Ltd.

FROM HAMBURG.

Meliskerk 18-1-35 L Edwards Co.

Ockenfels 1-2-35 L Edwards Co.

Wolfburg 7-2-35 L Edwards Co.

Goldenfels 22-2-35, L Edwards Co.

FROM KOBE.

Ranchi, 25-1, P and O S N Co.

Naldera, 8-2, P and O S N Co.

Bardwan 20-1-35 P & O S N Co.

Alipore, 12-1, P and O S N Co.

Kifuku Maru 14--1 S Kaisha.

Toyama Maru 15-1 N Y Kaisha.

Sinnoh Maru 23-1 O S Kaisha.

Manyo Maru 30--1 O S Kaisha.

FROM CALCUTTA

Surada 13-1-35 M M & Co.

Gambhira, 13-1, M M and Co.

FROM AUSTRALIA

Straithard 19-1-35 P & O S N Co.

Maloja, 2-2, P and O S N Co.

FROM BUSRAH.

Bandra, 27-1, M M and Co.

Zarala, 24-1, M M and Co.

FROM RANGOON

Clare Lilley, 29-1. M M and Co.

FROM JAVA.

Tenfield 12-1-35 M M & Co.

FROM DUBLIN

Teria 26-1-35 M M & Co.

Karanja, 9-2, M M and Co.

SAILING DATES

FOR LONDON.

Strathanaver, 15-1-35, P and O S N Co.

Ranchi 26-1, P & O S N Co.

Maloja 2-2 P & O S Co.

Naldera 9--2 P & O S N Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

President Garfield, N F, F P Campbell Co..

City of Mobil, 19-1, K N Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL

Elysia 26-1, Graham T Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Trienfels 14-1, L Edwards and Co.

Frienfels, 12-1, L. Edwards and Co.

Sonnenfels, 16-1, L. Edwards & Co.

FOR KOBE.

Tofuku Maru 15-1-35, O S Kaisha.

Argun Maru 23-1-35, O S Kaisha.

Kifuku Maru 28-1-35, O S Kaisha.

Toyama Maru 21-1-35, N Y Kaisha.

Lisbon Maru 20-1-35, N Y Kaisha.

Shinnoh Maru 7-2-35, O S Kaisha.

Manyo Maru 15-2-35, O S Kaisha.

Lisbon Maru 20-1, N Y Kaisha.

FOR BUSRA

Bamora, 16-1, M M and Co.

FOR DURBAN.

Kenya 23/1 M M and Co.

FOR RANGOON

Jalrajan, N F Scindia Co.

Jalapalaka, 16-1, Scindia Co.

FOR CALCUTTA

Sirsa, N F, M M, and Co.

FOR JEDDAH

Rahamani 15-1 T Morrison & Co.

Islami, 24-1, T Morrison and Co.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST LANDING DATES.

S.S. Jalapalaka, 10-1-35.

S.S. Tanfiel, 10-1-35.

S.S. Surado, 10-1-35.

S.S. Ellora, 10-1-35.

S.S. Victoria Marie, 10-1-35.

S.S. Irravadi, 10-1-35.

S.S. Bhadravati, 10-1-35.

S.S. Subadar, 5-1-35.

S.S. Kota Baroe, 7-1-35.

S.S. Clan Mackeller, 11-1-35.

Argun Maru 12-1-35.

S.S. Masula 11-1--35.

S.S. Sirsa, 11-1--35.

S.S. Dayawati, 11-1-35

EXPORTS.

Bombay, Jan. 12.

S.S. Elysia for Liverpool.—10 bales wool raw, Meyer Nissim; 51 bales wool raw, David Sassoon & Co.; 19 bales cotton fly, 49 bales cotton twist waste, M Narottamdas & Co.; 73 bales hemp, Meyer Nissim; 1280 bags groundnut oil cobra, A Oomarbhoy; 7 bdls. deer hor, A Gulamhusain & Co.; 7 bales dry salted goat skin, D Abraham & Sons.

For Manchester:—60 bales cotton fly M Narotamdas & Co.

For Glasgow:—700 bags linseed oil cake, M Hossen & Sons.

For Marseilles:—9 bales wool raw, C. Leister & Co.; 17 bales wool raw, D Abraham & Sons; 50 bags Henna powder, 77 bdls. Henna leaves, S. M. Lojgar & Co.; 3 cases brown cliborium, G Mavji & Co.

For Philadelphia:—11 bales dry salted goat skin, D Abraham & Sons.

S.S. Masula for London:—850 bags dill seeds, 340 bags groundnut kernals, M B Mita & Co.; 20 cases bristles, I E Pestonji & Co.; 25 Pkgs. teak-wood botons, McKenjee Ltd.; 10 bales cakle fish bones, K C Moosfatia & Co; 1 case wet casing, Ad. Meyer; 3173 bags groundnut oil cakes, Lewis Dreyfus & Co.; 1020 bags groundnut oil cakes K Prasad & Co.; 3 bales coir hides tanned, P E Boyce & Sons; 370 bags myrabollum, 51 bags myra dill seed, H Raghavji; 168 cases wet salted goat skin, D Abraham & Son.

For Hull:—25 bags millet kaing, J Dayalla; 100 bags groundnut oil cakes, Strauss & Co.

For Dunkirk:—290 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For Antwerp:—2790 bags crushed bones, B Ardeshir & Co.

S.S. Frienfels for Hamburg:—60 bundles deer horns, A Gulamhusain & Co.; 46 bags turmeric, A Virjee & Co.; 760 bags groundnut oil cake, A Poolar & Co.; 8665 bags groundnut oil cake, Strauss and Co.

For Antwerp:—2490 bags linseed oil cakes, 1390 bags groundnut oil cakes, H Rawji & Co.

S.S. Fusijama for Trieste:—50 drums castor oil Gujarat Oil Mills, 167 bales cotton raw soft, Textile Produce Ltd.

For Venice 220 bales cotton raw A H Diab; 125 bales cotton raw soft Textile Products; 55 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha; 55 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co

For Fiume:—55 bales cotton raw, N Rajaram & Co.; 110 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

S.S. Tofirku Maru for Kobe:—100 bales cotton raw, S Karamsha & Co.; 200 bales cotton raw, Kotak & Co.; 91 bales cotton raw, Vangley & Co; 55 bales cotton raw, K M Nathoo; 1000 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha.; 500 bales cotton raw, H Nensey & Co.; 400 bales cotton raw, N Manilal & Co.; 313 bales cotton raw, M Amarsey & Co.

For Osaka:—500 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha.

From Moji:—100 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha.

S.S. City of Canterburg for Manchester:—155 bales cotton raw, B Maheshiram; 63 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha.; 240 bales cotton raw, K Devchand & Co.

For Antwerp:—110 bales cotton raw, B Cursondas & Co.; 449 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha, 275 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Dunkirk:—110 bales cotton raw, K Devchand & Co., 110 bales cotton raw, B Cursondas & Co.; 55 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha; 175 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros; 220 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.

For Ghent:—330 bales cotton raw, H Nensey & Co.; 110 bales cotton raw, K Devchand & Co.

S.S. Belgium Maru for Kobe:—500 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha; 100 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Trading Co.

S.S. City of Mobile for Boston.—165 bags old buffalo piches N A Gen & Sons.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, Jan. 12.

S.S. Masimpur, from Rangoon, Agents Burmah Shell:—490042 gallons kerosene oil in bulk.

S.S. Kopickhall from Calcutta, Agents Madhavlal and Co:—8410 tons Bengal coal.

S.S. Cathay from Sydney, Agents M M and Co.:—149 cases tallow, 17 bales tyres, 81 cases mutton tallow, 30 tins jams, 280 case dried milk powder, 95 boxes butte.

From Hobart:—61 bundles jams 18 cases desserts.

From Melbourne:—104 cases tallow, 40 bags peas, 10 cases ale, 243 cases dripping, 83 bundles fodder, 40 cases milk powder, 10 cases ores.

From Brisbane:—15 packages butter, 9 cases beans.

From Adelaide: 38 cases tallow, 35 cases condensed milk.

S.S. Varela from Busrah Agents M M and Co:—19240 bundles wet dates, 198 bags seasum; 106 bags edra, 1121 bags dry dates, 24 bags raisins, 39 bags almonds, 10 bags mash, 19 bags cow skins, 31 bags sheep skins, 4 bundles specie.

From Karachi:—322 bales cotton raw, 25 cases specie, 31 bags dry prawns, 62 caes kishmish, 57 bags apricots, 16 cases yokaichin, 75 bags paper khar, 20 bags almond seeds, 17 bags fish manures.

S.S. Argun Maru from Japan, Agents N Y Kaisha.

From Yokohama:—532 coils transmission conductor, 80 packages brassstrips, 32 cases brass wire, 21 cases copper trips, 12 cases aluminium wire, 20 drums high chlorine, 35 cases toys, 50 cases gramophone, 350 cases school slates, 30 cases cotton back satin, 118 cases cotton and rayon mixed goods, 100 bales straw boards, 125 cases hardened edible fish oil, 191 cases spun silk yarn, 73 cases mixed yarn, 81 cases silk piecegoods.

From Tokyo:—98 cases clocks, 17 cases glassware, 125 cases grey cotton shirting, 40 cases sodium thiosulphate, 34 drums silcate of soda, 80 cases toys, 25 cases tin plates.

From Nagoya:—380 bundles boxe in shade, 28 cases elec. goods; 110 bales grey cotton shirting, 309 cases glassware 30 cases malachite green, 20 cases procelain tiles, 182 cases glazed earthen tiles, 112 cases unglazed tiles, 370 cases procelain ware.

From Yokkaichi:—15 cases earthen ware.

From Osaka:—110 cases ginss wares, 410 kegs red lead, 24 cases copper sheets, 268 cases copper circles, 37 cases mercerised cotton yarn, 37 cases rubber belting, 19 cases finished cotton shirting, 51 cases wearing accessories, 15 cases cotton prints, 16 cases celluloid sheet, 110 cases rayon yarn, 35 cases cotton piecegoods, 37 cases hat hooks, 286 cases brass circles, 190 bales copper wire, 37 cases umbrella ribs, 25 cases toys, 540 cases glass bottles, 15 cases cotton hosiery goods, 33 bales rope fitting, 510 bags white zinc paint, 30 cases printed cotton jeans, 15 bales grey cotton shirting, 42 cases artificial silk yarn, 31 cases bobbins, 25 bales cotton velveteen, 39 cases nut buttons, 482 cases glass bangles, 100 barrels coal pitch, 23 cases porcelain ware, 100 cases plain galvanized steel sheets, 500 bags soda ash, 35 cases silk yarn, 65 cases tussar yarn.

From Osaka, loaded at Kobe:—16 cases iron screws, 75 bales copper wire, 20 bales rubber belting, 20 cases brass circles, 15 cases white lead powder, 32 cases copper circles, 10 cases pencils, 144 cases glassware, 10 cases cotton velveteen, 38 cases mercerized cotton yarn, 15 cases umbrella ribs, 75 cases rayon varn.

From Kobe:—42 cases artificial silk piecegoods, 30 cases procelain ware, 35 cases gramophone motors, 1332 bags sugar, 1126 bags sachrine meal, 251 cases cotton and rayon mixed piecegoods, 140 cases glassware, 51 cases celluloid bangles, 18 cases gramophones, 28 bales grey cotton yarn, 160 cases glass bangles, 20 cases glass powder, 20 cases iron circles, 20 bales galatine, 16 cases bobbin, 47 cases cotton hosiery, 25 cases slates, 176 cases cotton goods, 20 cases rubber balls, 319 cases cotton and artificial silk mixed shirting, 35 cases cotton shirting, 20 cases cotton under shirts, 73 bales cotton remnants, 32 bales matting, 40 cases cotton jeans, 86 cases rayon p. goods, 20 cases toys, 143 cases cotton and artificial silk mixed piecegoods, 361 cases cotton piecegoods; 26 cases cotton and rayon mixed remnants, 25 cases artificial silk yarn, 257 cases silk goods.

From Yokohama loaded at Kobe:—425 cases silk piecegoods, 295 cases rayon and cotton mixed piecegoods, 10 cases spun silk yarn.

From Sydney:—38 cases mutton tallow, 76 cases tallow.

From Melbourne:—32 casks tallow.

From Los Angeles:—1483 bales cotton.

From Moji:—33 kegs glass beads, 559 bags soda ash, 249 drums calcium chloride, 25 cases vegetable wax.

From Fusan:—35 cases enamelled ware.

From Shanghai:—538 bales cotton yarn, 11 jars china ware, 83 cases spun silk yarn.

From Hongkong:—75 bundles sugar candy, 10 bags cardamom seed, 26 bags star aniseed.

From Canton:—25 bundles china root, 250 bundles cassia, 10 cases glass bangles, 18 cases paper.

From Singapore:—266 bundles ratton, 58 bags betel nuts, 300 bags sago flour, 16 bundles gum benjamin.

From Penang:—360 bags pearl tapioca.

LOCAL PIECEGOODS AND YARNS

Bombay, Jan. 11.

The Millowners' Association, Bombay, has issued the following average quotations for local made piece-goods and yarns:—

Grey, Unbleached:	Per lb. Rs. a p.
Longcloth (Standard Quality)	0 10 6
Longcloth (Fine Quality)	0 15 8
Shirtings	0 9 10
Shirtings (Vegetable Quality)	0 9 4
Leopard Cloth	0 9 10
Dhoties (upto 1·2" nakhi Border)	0 9 11
Dhoties (Calcutta, 5·8" P.B.)	0 14 6
Drills	0 8 4
Domestics	0 8 5
Domestics	0 8 2
Salita	0 9 9
Chadars	0 10 2
White Bleached:	**Per piece**
Longcloth	9 1 0
Drill	8 8 3
Yarn:	**Per lb.**
4s Wall Waste)	0 3 9
6-1·2s (Wall Waste)	0 4 3
8-1·2s	0 5 7
10-1·2s	0 6 0
12-1·2s	0 6 3
16s	0 7 8
20s	0 8 2
24s	0 8 10
32s	0 10 4
40s	0 12 7
60s	1 1 0
80s	1 6 2

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Jan. 12.

March	12.40
May	12.52
July	12.52
October	12.37
December	12.43
Middling Spot	12.65

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Jan. 12.

January	12.27
March	12.44
May	12.51
Middling Spot	12.65

NEW YORK.

New York, Jan. 12.

New York 10-55 a.m. and Noon Call market was closed.

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Jan. 12.

	Bales.
Day's receipts at all U. S. Ports	3,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	Nil.
Day's exports to the Continent	Nil.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 12.

	10-12 a.m. Quotations.	To-day's Prices
January, 1935		6.84
February, 1935		6.84
March, 1935	6.86	6.83
April, 1935		6.81
May, 1935	6.82	6.79
June, 1935		6.77
July, 1935		6.76
August, 1935		6.72
September 1935		6.69
October, 1935		6.66
November, 1935		6.65
December, 1935		6.64
January, 1936		6.63
Middling Spot		7.09

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 12.

F. G. F. SAKELLARIDIS:

January, 1935	8.60
March, 1935	8.57
May, 1935	8.58
July, 1935	8.58
October, 1935	8.54
November, 1935	8.54
F. G. F. Spot	8.95

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Jan. 12.

T. T. London on:—	
Berlin	12.21
Amsterdam	7.25-1/4
Brussels	20.98-1/2
Madrid	35.84
Milan	57.34
Berne	15.13-1/2
Paris	74.28
Prague	117.31
T. T. London on New York closing rate	4.90-15/16

SEEDS.

London, Jan. 12.

Linseed, La Plata Hull, c.i.f. ton, Jan. sellers £9-10-0.

Linseed, Calcutta, London, c.i.f. ton, Jan.-Feb. sellers £11-15-0.

Linseed, Bombay, London, c.i.f. ton, Jan.-Feb. sellers £12-5-0.

Rapeseed, Toria.. (Hull-Con't) c.i.f. ton, Jan.-Feb. sellers £12-8-9.

Castorseed, Bombay, Hull, c.i.f. ton, Jan.-Feb. sellers £12-0-0.

Cottonseed, Bombay, Hull, c.i.f. no offers.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Jan. 12.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe, Parcels, Jan.-Feb. sellers 21/7-1/2.

Wheat Barletta Russo. Parcels, Jan.-Feb. sellers 22.

South Australian, Parcels, Jan.-Feb. sellers 23/6.

LONDON GOLD.

London, Jan. 12.

Gold bars fine per oz. £7/1/7-1/2.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Jan. 12.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate, unchanged.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate, unchanged.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate, unchanged.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate, unchanged.

Interest day to day loan unchanged.

Interest 7 days market loan, unchanged.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Jan. 12.

Market steady:—

Spot	24-7/16
Forward	24-9/16

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

New York, Jan. 11.

	Season to date	This week	Corresponding Season 1933-34	Corresponding Week 1934
Total in Sight (excluding linters)	6,255	100	9,174	139 bales
Forwarded to American Mills, including Canada and other American (excluding linters)	2,542	107	3,044	108 ,,
Exports from U.S. Ports	2,689	90	4,522	214 ,,
Of which to Japan	987	21	1,111	78 ,,
Of which to China	49	—	163	20 ,,
Of which to Great Britain	416	19	778	33 ,,
Of which to Germany	221	3	842	33 ,,
Stock at New York	—	36	—	96 ,,
Stock at U.S. Ports	—	2,975	—	3,951 ,,
Stock at U.S Interior Towns	—	849	—	2,130 ,,
World's Visible Supply	—	6,636	—	10,837 ,,
Of which to American Cotton	—	6,689	—	8,934 ,,
Forwarded to the World's Mills (excluding linters)	4,913	198	6,793	336 ,,
Receipts at U.S. Ports	3,522	56	5,789	108 ,,

N.B. All figures are in thousands.

U. S. COMMODITY PRICES

	Index number of prices. 1926 eq. 100	Purchising power of the dollar 1926 eq. 100cts.
1929 average	96.3	3.9
1931 ,,	71.4	45.4
1932 ,,	59.4	77.2
1933 ,,	64.6	56.6
Jan. 1933 ,,	56.1	77.2
July 1933 ,,	69.0	44.9
Dec. 1933 ,,	71.7	38.5
Jan. 1934 ,,	72.3	38.4
Feb. 1934 ,,	73.7	35.7
Mar. 1934 ,,	74.3	34.5
Apl. 1934 ,,	73.3	36.4
May 1934 ,,	75.2	33.9
June 1934 ,,	77.3	29.4
July 1934 ,,	77.9	28.4
Aug. 1934 ,,	78.3	27.7
Sept. 1934 ,,	80.1	24.9
Oct. 1934 ,,	79.1	26.5
Nov. 1934 ,,	78.9	26.7
Dec. 1934 week I	79.0	26.6
Dec. 1934 week II	78.7	27.0
Dec. 1934 week III	78.6	27.3

Pig-Iron Production In Great Briiain

The production of pig iron in Great Britain in November amounted to 507,600 tons, compared with 527,100 tons in October and 374,900 tons in November, 1933 The production includes 131,400 tons of hematite, 248,000 tons of basic, 113,000 tons of foundry, and 8,400 tons of forge pig iron. The output of steel ingots and castings in November amounted to 766,000 tons, compared with 812,000 tons in October and 695,000 tons in November, 1933.

Pig iron output from Cleveland and Durham blastfurnaces for the year will be approximately 1,700,000 tons, compared with 1,057,300 tons last year, and 874,500 tons in 1932. The average number of blastfurnaces working in the area this year has been 25.5, compared with 18.5 in 1933. From the steel furnaces of the area the production of steel is likely to amount to 1,817,160 tons of whole of 1934, compared with 1,294,500 tons in the previous year

TARIFF BOARD AND WOOLLEN INQUIRY

BOMBAY, Jan 12.

In connection with the Woollen Inquiry, the Indian Tariff Board have issued their second questionnaire designed to elicit as complete information as possible from hosiery manufacturers relating to their industry.

The questionnaire seeks information regarding foreign competitors and their method of competition, manufacturing costs, overheads, costs of yarns, marketing goods, labour, capital invested in factories, and requires reasons, if any, for giving protection to the industry and the kind of goods on which import duty should be levied.—A.P.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 12.

BROACH:	
Fully Good, (Good Staple)	5.81
Fine (Good Staple)	5.96
Superfine, (Good Staple)	6.11
C. P. OOMRA:	
Good, (No. 1 Staple)	5.76
Fine, (No. 1 Staple)	5.91
Choice, (No. 1 Staple)	6.06
BENGAL:	
Good	3.78
Fine	3.86
Superfine	3.96
SCINDE:	
Good	3.88
Fine	3.98
Superfine	4.08

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET.

London Jan. 12.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25:—

C. & F. Calcutta, per cwt., unchanged.

C. & F. Bombay, per cwt., unchanged.

C. & F. Karachi, per cwt., unchanged.

LINSEED OIL

London, Jan. 12.

Linseed Oil, naked London, per cwt., Jan. sellers 19/3.

Linseed Oil, naked London, per cwt., May-Aug. sellers 20/6.

COLD WAVE OVER N.-WES. INDIA

Western Disturbance Passes Away Eastward

POONA, Jan. 13.

The western disturbance passed away eastwards through Kashmir after causing local rain there and the Punjab Kumaon Hills. The low pressure area over the central parts of the country persists there and has caused a few light showers in east central India and Chota Nagpur. The minimum temperatures have been 15 to 20 degrees below normal along the north-west frontier and the cold wave has run over north-west India generally where temperatures are markedly below normal. At some stations in and around central Rajputana the minimum temperatures were below freezing point last night.

The chief amounts of rainfall were:—Dalhousie, one inch; Sonamarg, half inch; Mukteshwar, Nowgong and Daltongani a quarter each.

Forecast:—Rainfall will decrease along and near the Himalayas and scatterhed showers occur in the United Provinces and north-east India. Temperatures will continue markedly below normal in north-west India and fall in the United Provinces, central parts of the country, Gujarat and Deccan.—A. P.

Novel Bank And Wall-Street

Although abundantly supplied with banks already, Wall Street is seriously considering the establishment of a new one such as it has never had before. Like all banks it will have depositors, and they will draw checks against their balances. But neither deposits nor balances will be of money. They will be of stocks and bonds.

If the Stock Exchange decides to establish it, the new bank will probably be called the Security Deposit Trust Company, and will represent the adoption, in part, of the system which has long been in successful operation in Berlin. There, the 'Bank des Berliner Kassen-Vereins' receives and keeps in its vaults not gold, silver, or paper currency, but millions of securities belonging to individual depositors, and so recorded on its books.

When a depositor sells some of his holdings he does not withdraw the certificates and deliver them to the buyer. He merely hands the latter his check specifying the bonds or shares, just as an ordinary bank check would specify an amount of money. By presenting this to the bank, the buyer may receive the shares if he wants them, or, as he usually does, may have them credited to his own account.

Currency Dept. Accounts

The following is an abstract from the Currency Department accounts:—(In thousands of rupees).

Notes in circulation 1,84,47,47; Reserve Coin and bullion Selver coin in India 81,25,04; Gold bullion in India 42,35,30; Silver bullion in India 14,38,77; Securities (purchase price in India 33,04,23; Securities (purchase price in England 14,24,13.

LONDON RUBBER

London, Jan. 12.

Smoked Sheet standard ribbed per lb., sellers 6-5/8.

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET.

New York, Jan. 12.

Fai Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality), 10-3/8.

MAC BITTERLY ASSAILED

"Miners Put You In Commons"

Bitter reproach to the Premier is contained in a letter from Mr. Will Lawther, general secretary of the Durham Miners' Association, who appealed to Mr. MacDonald to intervene in the Harton coal dispute.

The request met with a sharp rebuke, and Mr. Lawther's letter to Mr. MacDonald concludes:

"There is still time for you to reflect on your treatment of men who found you a safe political seat of men who tramped the highways and byways to give you a place in Parliament."

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J5

REGD. NO. B. 1665

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: MONDAY, JANUARY 14, 1935

JUPITER GENERAL
can be consulted by the Insuring public on all occasions and for all Insurances.
J6

Indian Press Conditions Deplored

Tushar Ghosh Urges Concerted Action For Freedom Of Press

CALCUTTA, (By Mail).

A largely attended general meeting of the Indian Journalists' Association was held on Thursday evening at Desbandhu Bhawan, Shambazar, the office of the Association, Sjt. Mrinal Kanti Bose, President of the Association, presiding, to congratulate Sjt. Tushar Kanti Ghosh, Editor of the "Amritabazar Patrika" and one of the Vice-Presidents of the Association, on his invitation as Vice-President from India to the World Press Congress at Melbourne.

Among those present at the meeting were:—Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarkar, Mayor of Calcutta, (Forward), Mr. J. C. Gupta, (Advance), Rai Bahadur Jaladhar Sen, (Bharathbarsha), Mr. Satyendra Majumdar, (Anandabazar), Mr. Satyendra Kumar Basu, (Basumati), Mr. Ramesh Chandra Roy, (Advance), Mr. S. C. Roy, (Insurance and Finance Review), Mr. Bidhu Bhushan Sen-Gupta, (United Press), Mr. Nirmal Chandra Ghosh, (Amritabazar Patrika), Sjt. Sisir Kumar Basu, (Bhagnadut), Mr. Atul Krishna Ghosh, (Pradip), Mr. Bhupati Mohan Sen, (Jeebati Beema), Mr. Karuna Kumar Nandi, (Insurance and Finance Review), Prof. Amulya Charan Vidyabhusan, (Pancha Pushpa), Mr. Jnanendranath Kumar, (Prajapati), Mr. N. Banarjee, (Insurance Herald), and others.

Sjt. K. M. Banerjee, one of the Secretaries of the Association, at the outset read out two letters of felicitations received among others from Sjt. Ramananda Chatterjee (Editor, the "Modern Review") and Mr. S. K. Chakraverty sympathising with the object of the meeting.

CLOSER CONTACT THROUGH THE CONGRESS.

Sjt. Nalini Ranjan Sarkar, Mayor, said that he felt proud especially because a Bengali youngman representing a great paper with a creditable tradition of service to the nation had been selected Vice-President of Melbourne Congress from India. He hoped Tushar Babu would be able to establish a closer contact between India and the world through the Congress and restore the prestige of India and the Indians in world affairs.

Rai Bahadur Jaladhar Sen ran into ecstacy over the fact of Tushar Babu being invited to the World Press Congress and fervently blessed him and most sincerely wished him a glorious success.

RIGOURS OF PRESS LAWS.

Mr. J. C. Gupta in the course of his speech congratulating Sjt. Tushar Kanti, pointed out, the troubles and difficulties the press in Bengal was passing through on account of the rigours of the new Press Laws. Mr. Gupta said that the Government were trying to bring the Indian Press under their complete grip and control, which, he said, constituted a great menace to the well-being of the country. How to check this menace, he asked. He hoped Tushar Babu would fully utilise the honour and opportunity he had got to create a strong public opinion against this menace and do real service to the cause of Indian journalism. Mr. Gupta concluded by advising Tushar Babu to place the conditions of journalism in Bengal before the World Press Congress and humorously asked him not to forget Mother India amid the plenty of Australian fruits (laughter).

Sjt. Satyendra Kumar Basu, Editor of the "Basumati", felt, like an elder brother, proud at the honour Tushar Babu had received from the World Press Congress. He paid tributes to Tushar Babu's success as a journalist at such a young age and hoped Tushar Babu would be able to do some real good to the cause of Indian Journalism.

IMITATING FOREIGN PRESS DEPLORED.

Sjt. Satyendra Majumdar, Editor of the "Anandabazar Patrika", in congratulating Tushar Babu hoped that the latter would be able to establish a journalistic contact between India and the whole of the East especially those countries in the East, which were like India down-trodden and dominated by the West. Sjt. Majumdar very strongly pointed out that it was not merely the Fascist or Nazi dictatorship or the ordinances that were a menace to the liberty of the nationalist press, but we ourselves were no less responsible for such a state of affairs. Particularly he complained against Indian newspapers blindly imitating foreign newspapers in the matter of selection of news for emphasis and display. "We have" said Mr. Majumdar, "lost our own distinctive individuality. To us the "Statesman" is the model, and the result is that we emphasise such things as have no direct bearing on our national life. We created a vitiated taste for things which are foreign to our culture and tradition".

FOREIGN AGENCIES DISREGARD FOR INDIA.

Speaking of the manner in which the foreign news-agencies, such as "Reuter" and the "Associated Press" dominated Indian newspapers, Sjt. Majumdar said that these agencies treated things of India and of the East with the utmost contempt. He cited "Reuter" as having omitted to report Rabindranath's visit to Persia or Subhas Babu's departure from Vienna for India in time. So he hoped Tushar Babu by joining the World Press Congress and coming in contact with those representative journalists of Asia who might be there, would be able to establish a connection between them and Indian papers to counteract the effect of domination by foreign news-agencies by virtue of their monopoly in the field.

CONDITIONS OF FOREIGN PRESS.

Sjt. Mrinal Kanti Bose in congratulating Tushar Babu said: It gives me great pleasure as President of the Association to associate myself with the felicitations that the members will offer to-day to one of our Vice-Presidents on his selection as Vice-President of the World Press Congress to represent the Press of India at its next session at Melbourne. You are aware of the unhappy conditions, political and economic, under which we of the Indian Press have to work. The rise of dictatorships in Europe has made the condition of the press in Italy and Germany almost as bad as that of ours, if not worse. Perhaps the greatest blow to the liberty of the Press has been struck by Mussolini, himself a professional journalist. The International Press Organisations have been able to render no assistance to the Press in Italy or Germany. The press of every country is practically left to its own resources to combat the force of reaction that would make inroads upon the hard-earned liberty of the Press. We in India have to do the same. We have not only to rouse public opinion, but to resist to the best of our power the invasions on the sacred rights of the Press. At the same time, so far as it is possible to do it under the conditions of censorship, we have to try to ventilate our grievances before the bar of world opinion. You are aware that the Indian Journalists' Association has tried to do it by means of communication in regard to the Press Ordinances. As the World Press Congress includes Working Journalists it may be presumed that it will consider also the working conditions of Journalists and suggest means how to improve them. Mr. Ghosh will have the opportunity of getting first hand information as to how the newspapers in Australia and elsewhere are managed and compare notes with reference to newspaper management in our country. We wish him "God speed" and trust he will be able to inspire respect for the Indian Press in a galaxy of experienced pressmen.

UNITED OPPOSITION TO UNDUE RESTRICTIONS.

Replying Sjt. Tushar Kanti Ghosh said that he hoped to be able to perform the duty entrusted to him at Melbourne. He referred to the difficulties of the Press in Bengal and remarked that much depended on our own will to tide over them. Much of the trouble of the press could be eliminated if they could be united and put forth united opposition to any undue restriction that might be sought to be put upon them. He wished the Indian Journalists' Association were a stronger body and were in a position to issue instructions to the press in a mandatory way. That would unify the press and solve many difficulties which could not be solved by individual newspapers.—United Press.

KRIPALANI HITS BACK

"Gandhiji And His Band Do Not Fight Shy Of Revolution"

INVALUABLE VILLAGE WORK

PATNA, Jan. 12.

Acharya Kripalani, General Secretary of the Congress, in the course of a statement to the Press launches vigorous offensive against the Congress Socialists who bitterly criticised recently the scheme of the All-India Village Industries Association, and characterised Congress leaders who supported this move as "reactionaries trying to revive mediaevalism, and feudalism and setting back the hands of the clock of progress."

Acharya Kripalani says: "Gandhiji and his associates do not fight shy of revolution. They only do not know the scheduled time of its arrival as some of the Socialists friends seem to know. Therefore, they, in their humble way, try to do the duty at hand in the belief that if and when the revolution comes, they may not be found wanting. They also feel in India, revolution must come from village. They know the best way of approach to villager is to help him. He may take it from me that even when these pioneer efforts fail or come to be scrapped in favour of the larger and more ambitious schemes, the share of these seemingly ridiculous things in bringing a revolution nearer will not be negligible. Let him know history will accord the place of honour to the efforts of Mahatmaji and his band in resuscitation of the Nation's life. Let him also know in any hour of trial Gandhiji's crew won't be found in the rear.—United Press.

MAINLY IN BRITISH INDUSTRY'S INTEREST

Mr. Sarkar On Indo-British Trade Agreement

CALCUTTA, Jan. 12.

"The whole basis of opposition to the principles enunciated in the Pact is that they have been conceived mainly in the interest of the British Industry and show but a scant appreciation of the fact that India in her own interest must cultivate the trade relations with all different countries of the world", said Mr. N. R. Sarkar, President of the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce in the course of a statement to the Press on the Indo-British Trade Agreement.

Continuing Mr. Sarkar said:—"This Pact marks a disquieting departure in the procedure in recent Tariff Policy of India as it had provided no opportunity for prior consultation with Indian Commercial opinion and involves in effect direct contravention of fiscal autonomy convention. It was certainly not called for as has been tried to be made out at a necessary supplement to the Ottawa Agreement, which may be regarded as complete by itself".—United Press.

CHETTIARS AND SAFEGUARDS

Sir Annamalai's Mission To London

RANGOON, Jan. 12.

The "United Press" understands that Sir Annamalai Chettiyar, the Raja of Chettinad sails shortly for London to represent the case of the Chetiyar community in Burma before the authorities concerned the treatment meted out by the J.S.C. to the community.

ANOTHER DEPUTATION

The deputation on behalf of the Indians in Burma to India is leaving on January 17, led by Khan Bahadur Ahmad Chandoo, President of the Indian Chamber of Commerce.—United Press.

U. P. DISTRICT BOARDS' CONFERENCE

Out To Remove Stigma Of Illiteracy From Rural Areas

LUCKNOW, Jan. 12.

The U. P. District Boards Conference convened by the Education Minister, concluded its session to-day.

The imperative need for higher standard and efficiency in vernacular education in the Province was urged and it was decided to include vocational training in the curricula of schools such as agriculture, industry, technique, carpentry, and sanitation.

Girls' education also was to be given special care. The Minister, closing the conference, appealed to remove the stigma of illiteracy in rural areas.—United Press.

PLEA FOR REVISION OF JAIL MANUAL

Deputation To Wait On Madras Law Member

MADRAS, Jan. 12.

Dewan Bahadur G. Narayanaswamy Chettiar, Khan Bahadur G. S. A. Karim and Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Iyengar, non-official visitors of the Madras Penitentiary, have decided to wait on a deputation on the Law Member, Sir K. V. Reddy Nayudu, to request the Government to revise the Jail Manual so that fruit, tobacco for smoking and similar articles might be supplied to the prisoners sentenced to death.

Kuppuswamy Naidu, a prisoner who was executed last morning, complained to the non-official visitors that his request for a 'bidi' had not been complied with.

The jail rules did not permit the supply of fruit and tobacco to prisoners.—United Press.

BAIL MOVE FOR ARRESTED MUSLIMS

POONA, Jan. 12.

Mr. M. A. Hajari together with some Muslim leaders left Kolhapur for Ichalkaranji at noon to-day to try to release on bail the 25 Muslims who were arrested on 9th January after the firing, at Ajra.—A.P.

Girls' School For Caste-Hindus & Harijans

JULLUNDUR, Jan. 13.

Swami Purnanand, a prominent social worker of the Doaba and a staunch advocate of Harijan cause has founded a girls' school at Kultham in the Banga ilaqa with a view to encourage female education both among the Caste Hindus and Harijans.

The institution depends as it does, on charity for its maintenance and is in need of immediate financial help. Quite a large number of students, is receiving education in the school.—United Press.

OFFICIAL & PERSONAL

Lt: Colonel C. O. R. Mosse arrived at Government House on Saturday. Lady Neumann lunched at Government House on Saturday.

INDIAN EDITORS IGNORED

No Representatives To Imperial Press Conference In S. Africa

LONDON JOURNALISTS' EMPHATIC PROTEST

CALCUTTA, Jan. 12.

The President of the Indian Journalists' Association has released for publication, the text of the resolution unanimously adopted at the meeting of the London Indian Journalists' Association. It reads:—

"The Indian Journalists' Association in London records its emphatic protest against the non-inclusion of any Indian editor of any of the well-known Indian journals among the Press representatives invited to the Imperial Press Conference to be held in South Africa in spring next and denounces the idea which seems to prevail of securing representation of Indian Press through three non-Indian editors of the journals published in India."—United Press.

"SERVANTS OF PEOPLE SOCIETY"

Sardar To Preside Over Anniversary Celebrations

MEERUT, Jan. 13.

The anniversary of the Servants of People Society will be held in the first week of February at Meerut. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel has consented to preside over the function.

Extension lectures are being arranged. Dr. Bhagwan Das of Benares, Principal Zakir Hussain of Jama Millia, Delhi, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai and others have been approached. Papers on various problems including labour, States people, Indians abroad, Inter-communal unity, etc., will be read by various members of the Society. A provisional programme has been chalked out by Pandit Algurai Shastri, Secretary of Achootudhar Committee, Meerut Branch.

The Village Education Conference and the All-India Achootudhar Conference also will be held the same time.—United Press.

Sentenced For Cheating Calcutta Firms Over 'Phone

CALCUTTA, Jan. 12.

George Forrester, an Anglo-Indian, who was recently sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment for attempting to cheat the Maharaja of Travancore in respect of Rs. 500 by means of telephone call was again sentenced by the Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day to a term of one year's rigorous imprisonment on three charges of cheating three firms.

The accused pleaded guilty and stated that during the Christmas week he falsely representing himself placed orders over the telephone with the firms and took delivery of the articles. He further stated that he had been sentenced at Colombo and escaped from the jail there.

The Court directed that he should be escorted to Colombo after the expiry of the present term of imprisonment.—United Press.

Journalists' Association For Andhra

BEZWADA, Jan. 12.

An Andhra Journalists' Association was formed yesterday at a conference of Andhra Journalists, Mr. Nageswara Rao, M.L.A., editor of the "Andhra Patrika" presiding.

An Executive Committee was elected with Mr. Nageswara Rao as President and Treasurer.—A.P.

Rangoon, January 12: Dr. Theinmaung, M.L.A., Secretary of the People's Party sailed on Saturday for Calcutta "en route" to New Delhi to attend the Assembly session halting a day at Gaya.

Build Up T. U. Movement On Non-Communal Lines

Indian Labourers Must Co-operate With Burmans, Says Mr. Joshi

RANGOON, Jan. 12.

Mr. N. M. Joshi, M. L. A. presiding at the Burma Provincial Indian Labour Conference this evening advised Indian labourers to co-operate with Burmans in securing for their country the fullest form of self-government maintaining that the surest protection for the interests of the minority lay in approximating its interests as closely as possible to the interests of the majority.

Reviewing general labour conditions in Burma, Mr. Joshi regretted that the Government of India and the Provincial Governments including the Government of Burma had not done much to give effect to the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Indian Labour. He added that efforts must be made to find continuous work for Indian labourers in Burma or at least provide for their repatriation to India. In view of the existing disproportionate sex ratio in the Indian population in Burma, Mr. Joshi favoured steps to be taken so that Indian labourers might feel inclined to come to Burma with their families. He emphasised the need of building up a strong Trade Union movement to protect the interests of labour on non-racial and non-communal lines.

FOR VOLUNTARY TREATY.

Discussing the question of Indian immigration at length Mr. Joshi declared that the best solution lay in negotiating a voluntary treaty between India and Burma. He declared that the fairest way to prevent unfair competition was to insist that the Government should provide by legislation that all wage earners, Burman or Indian, should be given a certain adequate minimum standard of conditions of life and work.

Referring to the recent negotiations for an Indo-Burma trade convention at New Delhi Mr. Joshi deplored that Indian labour was not represented in them.

Mr. Abdulbari Chowdhry, Chairman of the Reception Committee, urged that the Government of India should take immediate steps to safeguard the interests of Indian labour in Burma.—A. P.

"RETROGRADE & UNACCEPTABLE"

Resolution Balloted For C. P. Council

NAGPUR, Jan. 12.

The resolutions to be taken up at the next session of the Legislative Council were ballotted in the presence of the President.

One of the important resolutions suggests the appointment of a Committee consisting of officials and non-officials to draw up a five year-plan for the industrial and economic reconstruction of the Province.

Another resolution is aimed at expressing the sense of the House that the Joint Parliamentary Committee Report is retrograde and therefore unacceptable. A recommendation that the formation of each District Committee for the uplift of the Depressed Classes should be followed immediately by a grant of at least Rs. 10,000 to each Committee, for starting special institutes for Depressed Classes or for helping those that are already in existence, is contained in another resolution.

A reduction of administrative expenditure by 20 per cent in order to give equivalent reduction in land revenue to the agriculturists is also suggested.

A few resolutions are in connection with the establishment of Debt Conciliation Boards, Improvement of old roads and bridges in the Province by borrowing the required money from the Government of India on the security of the amount of petrol tax which the Government is entitled to every year from the Government of India.—United Press.

AIR MAILS.

KARACHI, Jan. 13.

Air mail from Lahore arrived at 7-10 this morning; and the Air-mail from Singapore arrived at 7-20 and left for Croydon at 9 a.m.

The Airmail from Croydon arrived at Karachi at 2-55 p.m. and left for Singapore at 4-35 p.m; and the Airmail for Lahore left at 4-20 p.m.—A.P.

The Cocanada Congress Committee passed a resolution condoling the untimely demise of Mr. Abhayankar, and conveying its sympathy to his family.

THEY DIE LIKE FLIES

"Flag Day" For Malaria-Stricken In Ceylon

COLOMBO, Jan. 12.

Speaking at a public meeting held in Colombo to organise a Flag Day to collect money to relieve the malaria-stricken people, Sir Baron Jayatilaka, the Home Minister said, that one very unsatisfactory feature of the epidemic was that it had invaded districts which had always been considered to be very healthy and free from malaria. If the present weather conditions continued it was just possible that in some districts there would be a famine, due to failure of crops. In that case it would be necessary to maintain a vast population for several months until perhaps the people could get a crop later.

Continuing he said that although there were indications that the situation had improved in many districts, it was not safe to conclude that the disease had been arrested. At all events they could be certain that it would continue for some time.

Mr. R. L. Pereira, K.C., who presided at the meeting, referred to the appalling conditions in the worst affected areas and said the tremendous suffering of the villagers could only be realised by a visit to the afflicted districts. Over 80 per cent. of the population in many of the badly affected areas were dying away like flies, not for any lack of medicine, but for lack of those who could fetch them the necessary food and comforts.

The meeting decided to have a Flag Day in aid of the sufferers.

ANTI-RABIES SERUM.

An anti-rabies serum, which was prepared locally, having become a success, the Government has made all arrangements for the establishment of an anti-rabies inoculation centre in Colombo.

For the present, dogs belonging to the residents in the City will be treated, and as the demand grows and calls are made, the immunising process will be extended to animals belonging to owners in other parts of the country.—United Press.

BENGAL M. L. A. SERIOUSLY ILL

CALCUTTA, Jan. 12.

Sir Abdulla Suhrawardy, Member of the Legislative Assembly, is lying seriously ill for the last seven days, following an attack of pneumonia.

His vitality is reported to be very low, necessitating the application of oxygen.—United Press.

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